THE CONFEDERATE.

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WEEKLY CONFEDERATE.

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THE CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at FIVE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

When Lincoln met our commissioners, on board the transport steamer in Hampton Roads, and held the *peace* conference, at which he offered to the "Richmond party," and through them, to the free people of the Confederate States, the terms as follows, on which he would consent to cease the war of invasion, which he now wages upon us:

First: The restoration of the national authority throughout all the States.

Second: No receding, by the Executive of the United States, on the slavery question, from the position assumed thereon in the late annual message to Congress, and in preceeding documents.

Third: No cessation of hostilities short of an end of the war, and the disbanding of all the forces hostile to the government.

He drew a line—a marked line—upon the one or the other side of which, every citizen of this Confederacy must stand. There is no intermediate, neutral ground, upon which the sole of a foot can rest; because the three propositions, above stated, require a full, complete and final submission; an abandonment, not only of all the principles involved in the contest, such as self government and the sovereignty of States; but the abandonment also, of the very right of self defence. This line being thus established, our enemies occupy the one side, and the friends of the country the other. He who does not then *stand on our side, stands with our foes; and is a public enemy, and a foe to our people—a traitor or a spy, accordingly as he avows or disguises his sentiments.* When a man "thanks God that he never said or did anything to encourage this war; that none of its blood is upon his hands;"—when such a man tells the people that the cause is lost; that there is no hope; that the enemy are advancing to a sure completion of his work; that no more white troops can be spared; that the negro must not be put in; and when he adds to this, a constant and systematic censure and upbraiding of our government, he affords a case of circumstantial evidence, as to which side of the line he plants himself upon, about which a jury would hardly disagree. And if this outbreak should happen, just at the nick of time, when the enemy is advancing—is getting near by, and it is supposed that he will get nearer—why, although a man "cannot *know* the motives" of another in this case, they may be very accurately judged of.

These are *our* opinions; but all men do not agree with us. There are men who *profess* to see that there is yet something else than Lincoln offers. Although Lincoln is President of the United States; although his Congress is composed almost wholly of his creatures, who do his will, not only because it is *his will*, but because it accords with their wishes and hates; and although Lincoln has just specified that naught but the laying down of our arms, and submission, will obtain even a cessation of hostilities, yet there are men who either affect to, or really believe, that *reconstruction*—which means a restoration of the Union as it was, with the United States constitution as it is—can be effected.

Mr. Samul F. Phillips, of Orange, is one of this class; for, at a meeting, held in the village of Chapel Hill, on the 11th of Febuary last, he asserted, in a written preamble, that "recent events offer to us a new phase in the war, the solemn alternative of re-construction or arming the negro."

Now, "no man can know the motives" of Mr. Phillips in making this assertion; but the object may be surmised to be, to have a Convention in North Carolina, in order to make terms with Lincoln, on the terms which he proposes.

In our opinion, a more unfounded assertion was never made in the presence of an intelligent assembly, than was made in this instance. It was well known to Mr. Phillips, that a conference had been held with Lincoln, through the agency of three of the most eminent men in this nation. That, in that conference, he would not listen even to a proposition for the cessation of hostilities, unless our armies would lay down their arms, and accept the authority of the United States laws and constitution—the former containing the laws confiscating the real and personal estate of our citizens, and the latter, abolishing slavery in all the States, together with the proclamations which he has, from time to time, issued; and together with the further announcement, which he made to Mr. Hunter, that it would then depend on Congress whether we would be allowed a representation or not.

Yet, in the face of this, Mr. Phillips would have the people of Orange believe that they can have a restoration of the union, with their rights under the constitution as it was. It is due to the people, before whom Mr. Phillips makes this assertion, that he should let them know if he has any secret assurance or understanding with the Yankees, about which the people are in the dark; or, if not from whence he derives the opinion that *reconstruction* can be obtained. If reconstruction were possible, it is an *alternative* which no honorable mind can contemplate without horror. But even this is impossible, and the idea is a deception and a cheat. And who can tell, but that some day or other, when Gen. Lee shall have driven submission out of the land, and reconstruction also; and he, and his glorious army, shall have brought out for us independence, Mr. Phillips will be, thanking God that he never said or did anything to encourage" reconstruction or submission. And some one may ask him, "did you not offer a preamble at a meeting at Chapel Hill, on the 11th day of February; 1865, when Jones Watson was Chairman, reciting that there was an *alternative of reconstruction*, with the object of calling a Convention *to consider the alternative*? To whom Mr. Phillips may reply, "I suppose such may have been the *object*, but no man can tell what were *my motives*."

One word on the arming of the negro. On this point, there is a difference of opinion between Mr. Samul F. Phillips and Gen. Rob't E. Lee. *We* prefer the company of the latter; and we believe *Mrs. Hallam*, if he were living, would do the same.

Gen. Johnston.

The advent of this great General to the command of the Southern Department, has given an impulse to the popular confidence, not even anticipated by his most sanguine friends.

All men, however their predilections, whether for or against him, will rally to his support; and bear him on to the discharge of his high trust in the arms of a universal confidence. Gen. Johnston is a great and brilliant military genius; versed thoroughly in the science of war, and possessed in a wonderful degree, of the capacity for engaging and holding the confidence and affections of those who are brought within the circle of his influence. Never man had more to win then he. Success will put him on the summit, where no elevation will be above him. No man knoweth better than he how bold, rapid, enterprising movements win. In the might of his brillant genius, and unquestioned valor, supported by the strong arms of a determined soldiery, the people put their trust; and look to see danger averted, and safety acquired, by skill and courage made secure.

Encouraging.

The telegram to day informs us that Congress *at last—at last*—has begun to hear the voice of the nation and heed its appeal. The tax bill has passed. The exemption bill also. And, by this time, as we write, we feel sure the negro bill has received the sanction of the Senate, and is to become a law. There are thousands of masters ready to offer their negroes, as they have offered their children, to the glorious cause of independence. There are more than thousands of negroes—intelligent, brave and faithful—that wait but the word to enrol under the banners of freedom and country. *None need come but those who volunteer. No one will be forced to accept the honor of a part in the army; but those who do come, and serve faithfully, will assuredly receive their reward.*

The north is more and more alarmed, that we are about to use the negro. The New York *Tribune* speaks of it with dread. Butler wonders we have not done it long ago.—Sherman dare not bring the negro troops with him in his present campaign. Already they have heard of country and freedom, on our side; and are ready to come over. In Richmond, volunteering is already begun. In Georgia, the negroes who were seized by Sherman and escaped, are organizing into regiments. Ten are stated to be already formed.

In Alabama, the war spirit is thoroughly aroused. An immense meeting at Talladega, the other day, sat thoughout the day amid enthusiasm, surpassing that of 1861. Organization is rapidly going on, and Forrest animates the masses. North Carolina will be no laggard. Her future is full of brightness. Not many days hence, and she will crown her past fame with an undying lustre.

We speak with the assurance of hope and confidence, when we counsel firmness, devotion, unanimity. The cause hastens to a satifactory conclusion. Help to push it, ye people, who have all at stake and know how to appreciate the value of liberty.

We publish to-day from the Charlotte *Bulletin*, a spicy official correspondence between Gen. Wade Hampton and Sherman. Read it.

DECLARED EXCHANGED.—It will be seen by reference to our telegraphic column, that our authorities have declared exchanged all Confederate prisoners, who were landed at Charleston and Savannah during the months of November and December of last year, and all landed on James river prior to the 15th day of March. This exchange, we think, will add twenty or thirty thousand soldiers to our armies.

ORGANIZED.—The 2d Regiment of Home Guard was organized on yesterday, at Camp Mangum, by the election of J. Masten, of Forsythe, Colonel; Furman Dowd, of Wake, Lieut. Colonel, and Samuel Patterson, of Orange, Major.

At a later hour, the 1st Regiment of Home Guard was also organized by the election of W. F. Greene, of Franklin, Colonel; D. C. Clark, of Halifax, Lieut. Colonel, and Joseph Jenkins, of Nash, Major.

From the Conservative.

CHAPEL HILL, 23d Feb. 1865.

M. S. ROBINS, ESQ.,

Dear Sir:—The letter of Mr. Samuel F. Phillips in your paper of the 21st, requires some answer at my hands, and you will oblige me by allowing me the necessary space.

Mr. P. says the account of the meeting makes it appear that, "the chairman counted both sides." It was submitted to Mr. P. by the Secretary, and his criticism is clearly an after thought; and the conclusion of a lawyer and politician in his own case, and no doubt much influenced, as such opinions usually are, by the desire to have it so. If might not look so to a disinterested person, and no doubt, did not to the gentlemen who prepared it.

But Mr. Phillips professes to give facts.—First he says, "tellers were appointed, one for each side," *This is not true.* As Chairman it was my office to appoint them, and I neither appointed tellers myself nor authorized any other person to do so. The truth is, none were appointed, but when the divison was made, seeing some one counting those in the affirmative, I counted the negative. He says himself, "*a* teller counted one side, the Chairman the other." Where was the other if two were appointed as he says? Is it not "*rather an anomaly*" that one teller and he self constituted or chosen by Mr. Phillips should alone make the count on his side. This person reported but 62 votes, and it was allowed although a gentleman stated openly that he had counted also, and there were but 42. Surely Mr. Phillips ought not to complain of "*this passage* in the occurences of the meeting of Saturday."

Second he says, the larger part of those who voted in the negative were boys. This is untrue. Among the 81 votes counted by me in the negative, there were some under twenty years of age, but not enough to change the result; and none under conscript age were counted. As it was a question between fighting and submission. I thought and *still think*, that those who might be called upon to do the former were as much entitled to vote upon it as those who were in favor of the latter, and always took care to provide a safe official bomb proof at home. I also counted gentlemen now residing here, but not permanent citizens. But of this Mr. Phillips can not complain, for I am informed citizens of Chatham as well as boys voted on his side, and I heard him solicit two persons, whom *he knew* to be citizens of that county, to vote with him.

Then he says "I find that 70 citizens of Orange county voted to strike out and about 22 in the negative." When did he find this out? Not at the meeting surely, because the claim then was 62 all told. How did he find it out? He gives no better reason than that he has taken down the names of all over 21 who were present. I suspect he did it pretty much in the same way that he discovered amongst them "some of the highest dignitaries of the State." He evidently alludes to two gentlemen whom he called by name in the meeting of Friday, and in whose absence he alleged that no resolutions passed would be regarded by the public as expressing the sentiments of this community. One of them offered a resolution in the meeting, as he said, for the purpose of making known his views, and to avoid any misapprehension in regard to them and has since denied publicly that he voted for Mr. Phillips' proposition, or authorized any one to count him on that side at the meeting or since. Making the same allowance, that is, one half, in Mr. Phillips' figures, and perhaps the result would be nearer the truth.

In this connection it would, perhaps, be well enough to remark upon two things in Mr. Phillips' speech of Saturday, both going to show his rare candor and sincerity. He was asked if he was willing to reconstruct upon the terms proposed to our commissioners by Lincoln. He replied that he intended to be candid and would answer before he got through—to do it then would break the thread of his discourse, so he passed on and never alluded to the question again. He also said that he had never said or done anything to encourage the war, and thanked God with uplifted hands that the blood of no one of the slain was upon his hands, and called upon me to bear witness to the truth of his assertion. But said I, 'Mr. Phillips, did you not make speeches in 1861 with the view to get men to volunteer?' He replied he had made speeches but not for that purpose. I then put this direct question, 'did not you and myself in that year, by invitation, attend and address a meeting at White Cross, the object of which was to raise volunteers?' His answer, was 'I suppose that was the object, but no man could know my motives.' A man who speaks with one object and and a different motive, has all the genius necessary to make the figure 1 play the trick of looking like the figure 2.

I think the position taken by Mr. Phillips in this speech ought to be known. He was understood to argue that it would be neither *ruinous* nor *dishonorable* to accept Lincoln's terms. He declared that the cause of the Confederate States was lost unless negroes were put into the army and that doing so would only make matters worse. That 'the war begun to perpetuate slavery.' That those who opposed reconstruction had done so upon the ground that the State would be reduced to a territory, but now that Lincoln proposed to receive her back as a State, they were seeking other and new grounds of opposition.—And much more of the same sort of misstatement, appealnig to prejudice and demagogism alike unworthy of the occasion and the subjects under discussion.

I have heretofore been the personal and political friend of Mr. Phillips, and with this remark I leave the controversy with the hope that should the public discover 'obvious zeal' on my part they will also discover that it is displayed for and not against my country.

Very respectfully,
JONES WATSON.

TEN REGIMENTS OF CONTRABANDS ENLISTED IN GEORGIA.—It is said that ten regiments have been recruited from among the contrabands who joined Sherman in his recent march through Georgia, and further large additions are expected to this force from his present campaign.

Three hundred paroled prisoners (officers) reached Richmond on Friday evening, the 3d, inst. They had been confined on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, for twenty months and more, and had ample opportunity of judging from the newspapers of the country, which were freely circulated in prison, the purposes, and aims of the Federal Government towards us, in the event of our subjugation. These gentlemen come home more than ever convinced that there is no salvation for us in anything short of absolute *Independence*. Subjugation and submission, on any terms that can be had, are the same, and either would involve a degradation and political slavery infinitely worse than that of Poland. Just before landing, Resolutions to the following effect, expressive of the unanimous sentiment of these officers, were introduced by Col. John A. Fite, of Tennessee, and adopted with acclamation:

Resolved, That upon again treading a soil consecrated to constitutional liberty, the first sentiment that fills our bosoms is that of divine gratitude to Almighty God, for having permitted us to see this day; and that we here and now declare anew our determination to devote all our energies, and if need be our lives, to the sacred cause of our country.

Resolved, That with a firm reliance upon the justice of that cause and a confident trust that a just Providence will not permit a people, worthy of freedom, to be reduced to a state of the meanest vassalage, we do not desire to see this war end (although we love *peace*, and long for her blessings) until we shall be independent of, and wholly free from all connection with a Government, whose domination over us would be that of unlimited power, impelled by diabolical hate and malice, compared with which the despotism of Russia would be mild, and the tyrrany of Austria, would be liberty."

Let the sentiments expressed by these prisoners actuate all our prople. Let every man to his work, and less than six months will see us a free people. Submit, and six months will find us the slaves of merciless and vindictive task-masters.

Eloquent Extract.

The following eloquent extract from the great speech of Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, delivered sometime since the Confederate States Senate, has been sent to us by a venerable Christian gentlemen, with the request that we should publish it and invite attention to it, and exhort all to imbibe its spirit, and he thinks that Sunday-school scholars would do well to commit it to memory, that it may assist in moulding their characters and preparing them to grow up patriots as well as Christians:

"Reunion with them? No sir; never! There is a gulf that rolls between us. It is a gulf of blood, without a shore and without a bottom, and is as impassable as that which separates Dives from Lazarus. The mute objects of nature; our desecrated churches and altars; our sweet valleys drenched in blood and charred by fire, forbid it. The dead would cry out against it from their gory beds. The blood of my own son, yet unavenged, cries to Heaven from the ground for vengeance. The thousands who are sleepinig red in their graves would awake and utter their solemn protest. Stonewall Jackson, Polk, Stuart, Rhodes, Morgan, Preston Smith, and the thousands over whose remains a monument to the unknown dead shall be raised, are speaking in tones of thunder against it, and can it be the *living* only will be dumb? Sir, those who have died in this war, are not dead to us.—

"E'en in their ashes live their wonted fires."

They are in the light of their example more worthy than the living. Their spirits walk abroad, and stir the hearts of living men to do or die in the cause of liberty. We cherish their memory. Weeping virgins and devoted mothers shall kneel around their tombs and bedew with their tears the graves where they sleep. Poetry shall embalm their memory, and minstrelsy perpetuate their fame forever. We give in charge their names to the sweet lyre. The historic muse, proud of her treasure, shall march with it down to the latest times, and sculpture, in her turn, shall give bond in stone and ever luring brass, to guard them and immortalize her trust! The soldiers who have died in this war are not only enshrined in the innermost core of our hearts, but, to the mind's eye, are ever in our sight."

"On fame's eternal camping ground,
Their silent tents are spread;
And glory guards with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

GOOD ADVICE.—The Fayetteville *Observer* has seen a letter from a North Carolina officer in Lee's army, from which it makes the following extract. The officer is suffering from a painful wound received during the last Summer's glorious campaign, and has been recommended to be "retired" from the service in consequence of that wound. But he declines to avail himself of that opportunity to retire honorably from the post of danger and duty, preferring to endure pain and face the enemy at the head of his command. He says:

"If the people at home would but shut their croaking mouths, open their well filled granaries and smok houses and render a more generous support to the administration and the Army, instead of clogging our energies by the evil influences, long faces and subjugated talk, our hardships would be less, the fighting more decisive, and consequently "the news" would be better and more encouraging."

THE FIRST INSTANCE.—Martin R. Delaney, a full blooded negro, has received a commission as Major in the United States colored volunteer service, and has been ordered to report to General Saxton, at Hilton Head, for assignment to duty. This is the first instance of a negro receiving a commission as a field officer except as a surgeon.

A few days ago the Raleigh *Conservative* took occasion to dissent from the opinion of the *Whig* that a majority of the people of the South had come to a conclusion favorable to the employment of negroes as soldiers in the army. Or rather the *Conservative* applies its dissent to the people of North Carolina, whom it declares to be generally opposed to the measure. The Goldsboro *State Journal*, on the contrary, supports the views of the *Whig*, even to the extent of asserting that public opinion in North Carolina, so far from being hostile to, is decidedly favorable to the project. That paper, says, "Our belief is founded upon a pretty general intercourse with the people of North Carolina, particularly of this section of the State, that the *Whig's* statement is correct. The only men we encounter opposed to the measure, are those who have steadily opposed every act of the Government and Congress tending to a vigorous prosecution of the war. The men who opposed all the conscription acts, because they preferred submission to a manly effort for independence, now oppose the arming of the negro for the same reason."

It is undoubtedly true that those who have cherished a latent opposition to our struggle for independence, those who have become hopeless of the cause and wish to abandon it, are opposed to the measure. They very naturally argue against the employment of any means that may contribute to prolong our resistance, or assure our success. Of course they do not rest their opposition on these grounds, because it would then be deprived of any efficacy; but they eagerly seize upon the objections which have been urged against the experiment, and which, though at first entertained by almost all of our people, have at last been abandoned by a large proportion of them. It is fact that the very persons who influenced by this latent hostility to our cause, have taken up and warmly press these otherwise rapidly failing objections, are the very persons who, with the same motives, in the earlier stages of the war, urged as an objection against the Confederate authorities that they did not adopt this very expedient. It was speciously argued to be an evidence of the intrinsic weakness of our system that we did not venture to avail ourselves of the resources offered by a numerous class of our population. Nevertheless, it would be extremely unjust to attribute such motives to all, or even a majority, of the opponents of the project in question. Most of them are sincere in their opposition. They cling with persistency to the ideas which were certainly dominant, on this subject, throughout the South, but a few months ago. But they do run the hazard of making themselves liable to the suspicion which must attach to those whose objections rest upon other grounds than those of distrust of the efficacy of the measure itself. In other words, there are some people, not many perhaps, but certainly some, who object to employing the negroes in the army, not because they think that the experiment will fail, but because they think that it will succeed. This is, we presume, the class of persons alluded to by the *State Journal*.

But, we repeat, there is no real reason to distrust the patriotism or the sincerity of many who still cling to their old ideas on this subject, and cannot persuade themselves that the exigency demands a new line of policy. It would be simply absurd to accuse a majority of the Senate, voting against the proposition, of any latent purposes inconsistent with their duties to the cause and their country.—Senators of distinction, of undoubted patriotism of recognized ability, cast their votes against the measure. We think that they were mistaken. We think that they failed to comprehend the necessities of the occasion. We think that they did not recognize the force of public opinion; we think that some of them did not reflect the wishes of their constituencies; but we do not think that they were unfaithful. Neither do we believe that sectional considerations influenced the vote; or at least such a sectional considerations as would indicate a separation between the Gulf States and the Border States, such as has been hinted at in the public prints, and the assumption of which has already elated the Yankee press with the idea of some innate and irrepressible antagonism between those two sections. In point of fact, the vote shows no such antagonism. If there is any line of separation on this question, it separates the trans-Alleghanian from the Atlantic States, not the Gulf States from the Border States. At least this would be the result of an analysis of the vote in the Senate. A large majority of the Gulf State Senators voted for the bill. A large majority of the Atlantic State Senators voted against the bill. But in reality there is no such sectional division of public opinion.—The grouping of votes was purely accidental. In the case of the Virginia Senators, for instance, who voted against the bill, we believe their course to be in direct conflict with the opinions and wishes of the people of the State. But it would be unreasonable to suppose that a great and important question like this one, too, which is comparatively new among us, could at once find an affirmative solution. In passing from the almost unanimous opposition of yesterday, to the supremacy of to-day, it had to make its way through all the transition stages of heated debate, and final acquiescence. It was settled affirmatively by the public and by the army before it made is way into Congress; and in that body it had to pass through the same phases of opposition and debate. We trust that the indications of public opinion are now so clear and decisive that the Senate will no longer stand in the way, but will retrace its steps and conform gracefully to the wishes of the country.—*Rich. Whig.*

Our exchanged prisioners are coming in rapidly, and soon all will have returned. We have had the pleasure of shaking the hand of our old comrade, Major Hill, of the 5th, who has been confined at Johnson's Island since the battle of Chancellorsville.

Capt. Gales has also returned and Lieut. Matt. Manly, of Hillsboro.

We congratulate our gallant officers and men, upon their release, and the country upon their restoration.

DEEP RIVER FOUNDRY.—The Senate has passed the House bill to establish an arsenal and foundry in the valley of Deep River, in this State.

Recognition of the Confederacy.

[From the London Times, February 13.]

* * * * * * *

We are assured from New York that President Davis has the game in his hands, and can secure the independence of the South either with the assent of the North or in *despite of it*, according to his pleasure.

The clue to this startling mystery is to be found in the statement, firmly credited in America, that the Emperor of Mexico has conveyed in trust to the Emperor of the French the northern portions of the Mexican territory, to be held and administered by a French viceroy, in liquidation of the claims of France upon the Mexican Government. This cession it is assumed in the North, could not possibly occur without the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France, and that recognition, it is further assumed in the North, would at once be followed by this country and the other great powers of Europe. The presumption current on this subject are strengthened by the anticipation policy on the part of Confederate Government. It is expected that General Lee will decree the liberation of the negroes of the South, and call them as freemen into the ranks of his armies. Such a measure, it is argued, would not only furnish the Confederacy with two hundred thousand soldiers, but would remove the obstacle which prevents the governments of Europe from recognizing the independence of the Southern States. The new Confederacy would no longer represent a slaveholding power, the injurious stigma would be effaced, and the European States might welcome the Southern republic without offence or scandal. From all this it follows that President Davis, if the Federals will not grant him acceptable terms of peace, may continue the war on conditions more favorable than before, with France probably for an ally, and the other Powers of Europe for friends, and that the North, rather than encounter this new opposition at the present period of the struggle, should come at once to terms, even on the basis, if necessary, of political separation. * * * *

The Southerners have for some time persuaded themselves, and are now fully convinced, that if the South would but break with the institution of slavery we should be ready to step out of our neutrality and recognise the government of President Davis. We venture to assert that there can be no foundation whatever for this persuasion, though we are not altogether surprised at its prevalence. The more ardent partisans of the North in this country have so strenuously and persistently represented the whole war as a mere struggle for slavery on one side and emancipation on the other, that the Federals may perhaps have regarded our neutrality as due only to our national abhorrence of the Southern institution. They may not unnaturally suppose, therefore, that the removal of this barrier would allow our sympathies to set in towards the South, and terminate the impartiality which we have hitherto maintained.—We do not hesitate to say that such a presumption *is based on complete ignorance of the real opinions* of Englishmen. Our neutrality has not been founded on any balance of Northern and Southern claims to favor. Discrimination of that kind has doubtless determined the private sympathies of individuals, but it has not regulated the policy of our government. We have been neutral in this war from mere abstract principles of public policy. We have stood aloof because it would have been the extreme of political folly to interfere, because the war was none of our war, and because we desired to remain at peace. Our recognition of Southern independence would, when it was made, be dictated by considerations applicable not to this case merely, but to all such cases, and would be wholly unconnected with the professions, whether political or moral, of the new confederacy International law and usage give us ample guidance for our conduct. It is well known and established under what circumstances new government may be recognised without offence, and when the Confederates have achieved the necessary position they will obtain recognition apart from any reference to their proposed institutions. * * * *

HOME GUARDS, ATTENTION.—The following order was issued on Saturday by Gen. Gatlin:

Executive Department, N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 4th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 41.

IV. The companies of the 1st class of the Guard for Home Defence of Edgecombe, Franklin, Granville, Greene, Pitt, Halifax, Warren, Johnson, Lenoir, Duplin, Nash, Sampson, Wilson, and Wayne will be organised into a Regiment to be known as the First Regiment of the 1st class of the Home Guard.

2. The companies of the 1st class of the Guard for Home Defences of the counties of Wake, Orange, Person, Chatham, Alamance, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford, Stokes, and Forsyth will be organized into a Regiment to be known as the Second Regiment of the 1st class of the Home Guard.

3. Brig. Gen. C. Leventhorpe will order an election to be held on Tuesday the 7th instant, at Camp Mangum for a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major for each of the above named Regiments.

* * * * * *

By order of Gov. VANCE.
R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General

HOME INFLUENCE.—There are certain localities in North Carolina, and doubtless in all the States, where every evil influence is brought to bear upon our noble soldiers, and to which are evidently owing many of the desertions that weaken our cause and disgrace the deserters and their families. An officer now at home on account of a severe wound received in battle, was speaking of this a few days ago, and told us how often the best and most cheerful soldiers returned gloomy and discontented to camp after a furlough. He said that on remonstrating with one of his men, an acquaintance from his own county, he had succeeded in dispelling his gloom, when the man apologised for it, remarking that, "The fact is that if Jeff. Davis were to go to the ——— settlement and stay three weeks, I'm d—d if he too wouldn't desert."—*Fayetteville Observer.*

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1865.

The Captured North Carolina Papers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27th.—Nearly all of the exchanges found in the Wilmington (North Carolina) *Journal* office on the day of its capture, have been received here.

The tone of the North Carolina papers, such as the Fayetteville *Telegraph*, the Raleigh *Progress*, and others, show a determined spirit of resistance to Jeff. Davis. The *Progress* is outspoken in its hostility, and ridicules most bitterly Governor Vance's proclamation to the people to defend the State. It charges that a number of wealthy Secessionists across the Chowan river are making preparations to receive our troops and get within our lines to save themselves from Richmond taxation.

The *Progress* speaks in the most complimentary terms of Sherman's grand advance, applauds his rule at Savannah, and states that honorable terms of peace were offered by President Lincoln to the rebel Commissioners. On the whole, all of these exchanges show a strong peace sentiment in that State.

It will be seen, from the foregoing, what impression has been made upon our Yankee enemies, at Washington city, by an article which lately appeared in the *Progress*, of this city. *We* have long since ceased to argue with the *Progress*, and the kindred sheets; and the public well know why. Nor do we now mean to resume a left off task. But, as a public journalist, keeping the people informed of the *news*, we give, as an item of information, the above evidence of the Yankee estimation in which a North Carolina—Raleigh—journal is held. Our soldiers, and our people, will thus see that in Washington City, the Yankee press publishes, with exultation, the fact: That the "*Progress is outspoken in its hostility to Jeff Davis;*" that "*it ridicules most bitterly, Gov. Vance's proclamation to the people to defend the State:*" that it conveys the gratifying information, that "a number of wealthy secessionists, across the Chowan river, are making preparations to receive our (Yankee) troops, and get within our *lines* to save themselves from Richmond taxation;" and finally, that "*the Progress speaks in the most complimentary terms of Sherman's grand advance; applauds his rule at Savannah, and states that honorable terms of peace were offered by President Lincoln to the rebel commissioners.*"

We have only one word or two to say upon this last quotation: The "*grand advance*" of Sherman, which is thus spoken of "*in the most complimentary terms,*" is described by Lieut. Gen. Wade Hampton as one of rapine, devastation, robbery and murder, in which "a city was fired into without a word of warning, and then after its surrender, laid in ashes, leaving amid its ruins thousands of old men and helpless women and children." An advance in which "dwellings were fired and citizens robbed, and *others*, fair and beautiful women, unprotected and defenceless, were subjected to that most horrid ignominy, which death only can alleviate." Such ignominy as a dog never perpetrates upon his fellow. General Hampton says—addressing Sherman—"your line of march can be traced by the lurid light of burning houses; and in more than one household there is an agony far more bitter than that of death."

The *Progress*, in its issue of the 8th, publishes the correspondence of Gen. Hampton with Sherman, wherein General Hampton makes the above charges, as of his own knowledge, and it says, "it is brutal and cowardly to punish prisoners of war, and *if these two gentlemen* go to work deliberately to murder prisoners thus unfortunately situated, it will be a disgrace to our civilization." *These two gentlemen!!!* It is true the *Progress* goes on to say:—

"If Sherman has been guilty of so great an outrage upon the rights of non-combatants and so disgraced the calling of arms, let him and his government be held up to the scorn and execration of the world; and if, on the other hand, it was destroyed by stragglers from our army, by fanatical citizens or others, let the truth be known. We know nothing, positively, of the burning of Columbia, but hope the whole truth will be given to the public at an early day.

There was much property burned in Newbern, Wilmington and Charleston, but we believe that it is admitted that in all these places it was done by order of our military authorities, or by citizens. If Columbia be burned, it was doubtless done, however, by the enemy.

The *Progress* seems to be lothe to believe that Sherman would be "guilty of so great an outrage," *on his grand advance.* It says perhaps it may be that "it was destroyed by stragglers from our army, by fanatical citizens or others."

General Hampton says to Sherman, in tone of solemn accusation, which bears the impress of truth, sufficient to convince even the Yankee nation—"*You* fired into the city of Columbia without a word of warning.—After its surrender by the Mayor, who demanded protection of private property, *you* laid the whole city in ashes, leaving amid its ruins thousands of old men and helpless women and children, who are likely to perish of starvation and exposure." Upon this accusative testimony, so high, so pure, *we* have no such *hesitating* judgment as to need further conviction. It is in accordance with the brutal instincts which Sherman has everywhere shown.—Before this, he had exiled hundreds of helpless females, and banished out of their homes an entire community.

We set out with the announcement that we neither intended to argue with the *Progress*, nor call in question its opinion. The day has passed by, when we were in the habit of doing this. But, now that the day of *our* trial is at hand; now that, as the New York *Tribune* says, "the Federal army is about to *feel* the loyal Union sentiment of North Carolina," we give for news the estimate they put upon our *most distinguished citizens*, in order that our soldiers, and our people may see how to view us by the light of the Yankee "lustre."

Sherman in South Carolina.

From the Daily South Carolinian.

THE OCCUPATION AND DESTRUCTION OF COLUMBIA—ACCOUNT BY AN EYE WITNESS—INTERESTING INCIDENTS, &c., &c.

The arrival of a gentleman from Columbia, attached to this office, and the interesting facts of which he is the bearer, enabled us to complete in this issue the sad story of the fate of that fair city, the first chapter of which appeared in our paper of Sunday.

As before stated, the departure of our forces from Columbia took place on Friday morning, the 16th February. The noisy excitement which had marked the preceeding three days now gave way to those deeper emotions which found expression only in the heavy hearts and anxious faces of the people. Of the fate in store for them, all were alike ignorant; few were not fearful. Whether Sherman would carry out his threats to "burn the very stones" of the obnoxious State, or, on the contrary, pursue a mild and lenient course, were doubts which were yet to be solved. The citizens had not long to wait. The rear of our army having passed through between ten and eleven o'clock, a white flag displayed soon after from the steeple of the City Hall, announced the surrender of the town. About twelve the Federals entered. They had pontooned the river above or opposite Cotton Town, and with bands playing, drum corps peating, flying, and their men in step, the army marched down Main street to the Capitol square.—Here the celebrated "Star Spangled Banner" was once more amid much vocal patriotism, placed on exhibition from the roof, of both the old and new State Houses. For the purpose of enhancing the theatrical effect of the scene, or "adding insult to injury," or of gratifying some other curious fancy, the ceremony of raising the flags was, we are assured, performed by two negroes. The honor of first entering the city was claimed by the 14th corps. A singular feature of the military procession, and one of which we have heard no explanation, was the driving of a carriage previously decorated with Northern flags, in front of the column.

THE PILLAGE.

General good order and quiet attended the entry, but as the troops were halted for several hours in Main street, stores and dwelling soon became objects of much attention, and the work of plunder commenced. From this time, until the last Yankee left town, persons nor property were safe from the impolite intrusions upon their welfare. Stragglers, "bummers," pontoon men, and the riffraff of the army were to be met in every street and almost every house. If they wanted a pair of boots they took them from your feet. Watches were in constant demand—in several instances being snatched from the persons of the best ladies in the city. Gentlemen on the street quickly learned to appreciate the old phrase "*tempus fugit*." Our cashier, the well known Noah Public, P. S. Jacobs, Esq., was one of the pupils. He is said to have received two lessons; price—a watch each. Ear and finger rings were taken by force, and, in isolated cases, the dresses of ladies were torn from their bodies by villians, who expected to find jewels or plate concealed. Search for silver and provisions was made in every conceivable place. Ramrods were used as probes to indicate where boxes were buried, and gardens, outhouses, cellars, garrets, chimneys, and nooks never thought of by anybody but a thief in search of plunder, were turned so to speak inside out. In one instance, it is reported that a box of valuables worth a large amount was found under a door step. We learn that the estimate of this character of property stolen, is about two millions of dollars. Many of the robbers who perpetrated personal violence were intoxicated by liquor found in the city. Rev. Mr. Shand, the Episcopalian clergyman, while conveying a trunk containing the communion service of silver from the church to the South Carolina College, was accosted by a Yankee and a negro, who compelled him, under a threat of death, to give it up, which was done. While one of the cubs was afterwards being used for drinking whiskey, a Federal soldier—an Irishman—recognized the sign of the Cross upon it, took it from the fellow, and carried it to Rev. Dr. O'Connell, the Catholic clergyman, by whom it was restored to the owner. This discription of pillage continued until the troops left.

THE CONFLAGRATION.

In the afternoon, the column which had occupied Main street, moved into quarters in the various public grounds and vacant lots.—No fires occurred on Thursday, save such as were ignited by our own officials. The first alarm on Friday was given soon after the entry of the enemy, and proceeded from the burning of row of cotton on Main street, between Washington and Lady streets. In fifteen or twenty minutes afterwards, the jail which had been used as a Confederate prison was set on fire. The bells rang, the engines promptly rallied, and proceeded as usual to their work, which was uninterrupted, except by drunken soldiers, who here and there cut the hose with their pocket knives; but all efforts to stay the flames were unavailing.—Among the prisoners released were Morris who murdered Hicks, several men confined on the charge of counterfeiting, and, it is said, a Federal prisoner. Why he was not removed with his comrades, does not appear. It is reported that he subsequently married a lady in Columbia.

The grand conflagration which destroyed the city commenced about dusk. The fire started near the rear of the jail. A high wind prevailed, and in a short time the flames were in full and unconquerable progress, spreading rapidly in three directions—up and down Main street and eastwardly. The fire department again rallied, and from ten until three o'clock in the morning the scene is described as appalling.—The sky was one broad sheet of flame, above which, amid the lurid smoke, drifted in eddying circles a myriad of sparks. These falling scattered the seeds of conflagration on every side. The monotone of the roaring, heaping tongues of flame, as they careered on their wild course, alone filled hearts with dismay. The air was like that of a furnace. Many of the streets were impassable. Frightened men, women and children ran in all directions, some only to flee again from the fresh attacks of the destroying element. Property thrown out of houses was either burnt or stolen. Many of the Federal soldiers maddened by liquor, dashed through the city with lighted torches to enflame the dwellings yet untouched. Hell's furies appeared to have broken loose, and to be indulging in a diabolic revel.

Morning revealed to some extent the broad sweep of destruction—four thousand or more citizens were houseless and homeless. From the State House to Cotton Town, and an average of two or three squares on each side of Main street, nothing but blackened ruins remained. Every vestige of the once busy street was gone.

The burnt district in general terms embraces both sides of Main street, from, and including the State House, to Boundary street, and a portion of Cotton town. The new capitol is partially demolished by powder. The Court House, City Hall, both hotels, South Carolina and Charleston depots, both of Evens & Cogswell's lithographic and printing establishments, Keatinge & Ball's, the Saluda Mill, the Convent and South Carolina office are among the buildings said to be destroyed. The residences of Hon. Geo. A. Trenholm, Hon. Wm. DeSaussure, Gen. Hampton, and Major Green, Commandant of Post, are described as burnt. Those known to have escaped the conflagration are the South Carolina College, Lunatic Asylum and Female College. One of the Episcopal Churches is also thought to be unharmed. The buildings we forbear on fire in detail. The last fires took place with several others on Saturday. No prominent residences were burned on Arsenal Hill.

INCIDENTS, &c.

The Sisters of Mercy were removed from the Convent to the residence of Gen. Preston during the conflagration, by order of Gen. Sherman, who is reported to have been "burned out" no less than three times during the night. If true, he certainly ought to be a purified man.

While the fire was raging many of the citizens took refuge in Sidney Park; some in the woods of the suburbs; but the next day the houses of those who had been spared were generally thrown open, and the sufferers invited to partake of such hospitality as circumstances would permit.

Several Yankees who were too much intoxicated to escape from the flames were burned to death. One of these was found in the office of the "South Carolinian" by our foreman.

Twenty-seven Yankees were instantly killed and about twenty more dangerously wounded on Saturday while moving amunition from the Arsenal magazine, and event, which with others that had occurred, threw a gloom over the entire army. One of their officers told our informant that they had lost more men in Columbia than during the entire campaign elsewhere.

During the stay of the enemy in Columbia, there was little communion between them and the citizens. About 400 of the latter, mostly foreigners, are understood to have departed with them. The army left on Sunday evening, quietly and without demonstration of any kind, and with such secrecy that the soldiers themselves did not know their destination.

A few stragglers remained behind, who were captured by the citizens. Gen. Sherman left with the citizens between four and five hundred beef cattle for their support.

After the evacuation by the Federal army, James G. Gibbes was requested to act as the Mayor, in the place of Hon. A. G. Goodwyn, who was prostrated by illness. That gentleman was performing the duties of the office at the last account. Many of the people are represented to be in destitute circumstances; but the citizens of Greenville and Newberry are understood to be moving promptly to their relief.

DEPREDATIONS ON THE LINE OF MARCH.

The Charlotte *Democrat* contains the following account:

In regard to the destruction of property through the country along the enemy's line of march, we are told that all cotton, gin houses and mills were burnt, also dwellings unoccupied. Where the owner of a house had left and put some one in possession to take care of it, the enemy would remove the occupant and burn it. Horses, mules and provisions of all kinds were seized wherever found. But few negroes were forced off—some went voluntarily. It is said the yankees generally treated the negroes very badly, compelling them to carry heavy burdens on the march, and when they broke down beat or shoot them. A gentleman who remained in Winnsboro while the enemy was there, says that they treated the negroes a great deal worse than the white people.

The army, in marching through the country, did not keep the roads unless they ran straight in the direction they wished to go. For whole days the march was through the woods. Companies of foragers were sent out in all directions to procure supplies. The army consisted of four corps—the 15th, 17th, 20th and 24th, besides Kilpatrick's cavalry. The rations of the soldiers appeared to be short, and those who were held as prisoners suffered for food—our informant going 4 or 6 days without anything to eat.

Our informant, Dr. Glover, was held as a prisoner until the yankee army reached Lynch's Creek (between Camden and Cheraw) in or near Chesterfield District when he was released by Gen. Blair, commander of the 17th corps. From the direction the army was then marching, he thinks they were making for Georgetown. The talk among the soldiers was that they were going to Georgetown, but there was no certainty about their destination.

The yankee cavalry remained a few days in Lancaster District, foraging and plundering, and were met two or three times by our cavalry and scattered. On Sunday morning, the 26th, Gen. Wheeler met a small body of the enemy's cavalry three miles this side of Lancaster C. H., and whipped them, killing 5 and capturing 7. The yankee infantry passed about six miles below Lancaster C. H.—none came nearer than that to the village.

THE YANKEES AT WINNSBORO', S. C.

Believing that a short sketch from Winnsboro', S. C, in reference to the invasion of that section of South Carolina, by the yankee army, will not be uninteresting to your many readers, Mr. Editor, I herewith enclose you the account.

On Tuesday morning, Feb. 20, 1865, we were aroused from our breakfast table by the cry of "the yankees are coming!" Everything and everybody were then in utter confusion—each trembling for the safety of himself and family. We could see them riding through the street, and was, even at that early hour of the morning, congratulating ourself that all will be well, when we heard the footsteps of half a dozen men plunging through our house. Without knocking, or showing the least civility, the vandals went all through our premises, (as they did with every one in the District,) ransacking everything, and looking into every nook and corner of the house, breaking open trunks, looking into private drawers, and overhauling and tearing up the private papers of every one.

The enemy commenced burning, in our town, on Tuesday dinner time, and continually, from that time until Wednesday afternoon, (the time they left our Borough,) we could see the smoke of burning houses, and the springing up of new fires. In all, there have been from 18 to 20 houses, stores and private dwellings, burned. The enemy paid no respect to private property, but burned the houses when they were occupied by helpless women and children. They took off everything in the District—stealing from the citizens necessaries of life, and reducing every one almost to a starving condition.

The people in Fairfield District are now dependent upon the charities of the citizens of their sister State, where the vile tread of a hated foe has not polluted its soil.

Leaving Winnsboro, the enemy marched along the line of the C. & S. C. Railroad—The road is utterly demolished from the Borough to Blackstocks, from whence the enemy went in the direction of Camden, S. C. Their line can be easily distinguished by the smoking ruins left in their track. All along the road you see nothing but desolation and ruin.

I may be enabled, Mr. Editor, to give you more full particulars for your next issue, as it is not well, at the present time, to give publicity to statements that I cannot vouch for.

Yours Respectfully,
J. E. BRITTON,
Editor Daily News, Winnsboro, S. C.

For the Confederate.

Second North Carolina Cavalry.

CAMP 2D N. C. CAVALRY,
March 7th 1865.

At a meeting of the officers of the Second North Carolina Cavalry, to pass resolutions condemnatory of the course of Major J. V. B. Rogers, Captain J. S. Gaines was called to the chair, and Adj't E. M Jordan requested to act as secretary. A committee having been appointed to draft resolutions, the following were presented and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The desertion of J. V. B. Rogers, late major of this Regiment, is calculated to call forth reflections upon the fair name of of North Carolina, and to cast a stigma upon the loyalty and patriotism of her sons, and in especial to the Second Cavalry; and whereas, justice to ourselves and our State demands that we should express our opinion of his dastardly conduct. Therefore

Resolved, That J. V. B. Rogers was a disgrace to the position he held, and an a dishonor to the commission he bore; that we are heartily ashamed that the Second North Carolina Cavalry has had written upon its muster rolls the name of a man so recreant to everything that is honorably and manly.

Resolved, That the wretch who thus deserts his flag in the hour of his country's peril, and takes refuge with the enemy and counsels him "to push on one month" to subjugate his mother land, carries with him the contemptuous scorn and curse of his old comrades, and deserves to live an object of execration, and abhorence to mankind and deserves to live in ignominy and die in want and despair.

Resolved, That the "deep damnation of his taking off" is a happy riddance to the Regiment, the State and the Confederacy.

Resolved, That, while we feel deeply humiliated that such a man should have been honored with a high position among us, we wish to assure our friends at home that we are not nor ever will be, discouraged by the conduct of such miscreants; that we are as firm and determined as ever to fight the war to the bitter end, and to stand by our infant republic, and follow its fortunes for weal or woe.

Resolved, That in the heat of our indignation, we cannot refrain from coupling by contrast the two field officers we lately had and lately lost—Rogers the TRAITOR and DESERTER, and Col. W. P. Roberts, who has just received his commission as Brigadier General, for gallantry and meritorious services. That we take this occasion to express our high admiration for our late Colonel as an officer, and our affection and esteem for him, as a man; that we anticipate for him a brilliant career in his new sphere of duty; and while we regret his loss to the Second, we are consoled with the confident belief that his promotion will advance the cause we all have so much at heart: that he leaves us with our best wishes and highest hopes for his continued success.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Raleigh *Confederate*, with the request that the Raleigh *Conservative* and Charlotte *Democrat* copy.

The following is the bill recently passed by the Confederate Congress to increase the military forces of the Confederate States. by the enlistment of negroes:

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America, do enact*, That in order to provide additional forces to repel invasion, maintain the rightful possession of the Confederate States, secure the independence and preserve their institutions, the President is hereby authorized to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves the services of such number of able-bodied negro men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct.

"SECTION 2. That the General-in-Cheif be authorized to organize the said slaves into companies, battalions, regiments and brigades, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and to be commanded by such officers as the President may appoint.

"SECTION, 3. That while employed in the service the said troops shall receive the same rations, clothing and compensation as are allowed to other troops in the same branch of the service.

"SECTION 4. That if, under the previous sections of this act, the President shall not be able to raise a sufficient number of troops to prosecute the war successfully and maintain the sovereignty of the States and the independence of the Confederate States, then he is hereby authorized to call on each State, whenever he thinks it expedient, for her quota of three hundred thousand troops, in addition to those subject to military service under existing laws, or so many thereof as the President may deem necessary, to be raised from such classes of the population, irrespective of color, in each State, as the proper authorities thereof may determine. Provided, that not more than 25 per cent. of all slaves between the ages of 18 and 45, of any State, shall be called for under the provisions of this act.

"SECTION 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize a change in the relation of the said slaves."

PROMPT ACTION.—Week before last Gen. Beauregard issued an Appeal to the citizens of Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Cabarrus and Rowan, to furnish negroes to blockade the roads and fords leading to this place from the South and in two days upwards of 300 hands were here ready for service. It strikes us that if the people along Sherman's route from Savannah to Winnsboro had acted in this way, he would not have found his march such an easy one.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

THE VOICE OF THE PULPIT.—Of Spurgeon's voice Rev. Dr. Campbell says: "The matchless voice, whose lowest descent is distinctly heard in the remotest corner, and whose loudest thunder is still pleasant even to those within a few yards of him, crowns his emotional triumphs. It is full as the swell of an organ, and yet clear as the martial trumpet. The popularity of its possessor will end only with his life."

NOVEL IDEA.—As some of the ladies in Richmond are convinced that they can manage the legislative business of the country more efficiently than the present Congress, it is in contemplation to organize a "Ladies' Advisory Council," at which the more important subjects of legislation will be considered, and from time to time submitted, in the form of bills, for the action and ratification of Congress.—*Richmond Whig.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, March 8.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the House bill to increase the military force of the Confederate States.

On motion of Mr. Caperton, the bill was amended, by insertion, provided, that no more than twenty-five per cent of the male slaves between 18 and 45, in every State shall be called for, under provisions this act. The bill then passed.—Yeas: Brown, Burnett, Caperton, Henry, Hunter, Oldham, Semmes Simmes, and Watson—9.

Nays: Barnwell, Graham, Johnson of Georgia, Maxwell, Orr, Vest, Wigfall—8.

The Senate passed the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow specie to be applied to the redemption and reduction of the currency.

The House resolution, fixing the day of adjournment, was amended by inserting Saturday, the 11th, and was then adopted—yeas 10, nays 8.

From Georgia.

CHARLOTTE, March 8.—The Southern Express Messenger, from Augusta, brings news to the 3d of March. No news of interest has transpired west of the Savannah river.

The Georgia Senate passed a resolution, that it does not concur in the recommendation of Gov. Brown for a Convention of the people of Georgia—ayes 20; nays 82.

Several extensive fires had occurred in Augusta, supposed work of incendiaries.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, March, 8.—Northern papers of Monday have been received.

The American says a week ago Sheridan turned over his department temporarily to Hancock; and with 12000 men started on an expedition, whose objective point was Lynchburg.

Official despatches from Grant report that deserters from every point state that Sheridan encountered Early on Thursday, between Staunton and Charlottesville, and defeated him. A large portion of his command was captured. Nothing else of interest.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, March, 9.—The House concurred yesterday in the Senate resolution for adjournment *sine die* on next Saturday. The negro bill returned from the Senate with amendment made the special order for to-day.

The Senate rejected the House bill to provide for the payment of horses killed or lost in the service of the Confederate States.

Mr. Wigfall submitted the following resolution which was agreed to:

Resolved, By the Congress of the Confederate States that the thanks of Congress and the whole country are due, and are hereby tendered, to Lieutenant General Wade Hampton for his manly letter, of the 27th February, addressed to Gen. Sherman; and that in the opinion of Congress the Executive department should sustain Gen. Hampton in carrying out the policy indicated in his letter.

The House passed the Senate bill fixing the time for the commencement of the next regular session of Congress, with the amendment striking out November and inserting, October. The Senate amendment to the House bill authorizing the Secretary of Treasury to borrow specie to be applied to the redemption and reduction of the currency, agreed to. The bill to amend the act regulating the destruction of property under military necessity was rejected. The Senate amendment to the bill putting negroes in the army concurred in—yeas 40; nays 26.

THE FIGHT BELOW KINSTON.

OFFICIAL FROM GENERAL LEE.

RICHMOND, March 9.—The following was received this afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS, March 9.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Sec'y of War:

Gen. Bragg reports that he attacked the enemy yesterday, four miles in front of Kinston, and drove him from his position. He disputed ground obstinately, and took a new line three miles from his first.

We captured three pieces of artillery and fifteen hundred prisoners. The number of the enemy's dead and wounded left on the field is large. Ours comparatively small. The troops behaved most handsomely. Maj. Generals Hill and Hoke exhibited their accustomed zeal and gallantry.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 9.—Large quantity of manufactured tobacco recently sent to vicinity of Fredericksburg, was captured and destroyed on Mopday night by a party of Yankees, from gunboats in the Rappahannock.

Official From Gen. Lee.

RICHMOND, March 11.—The following official dispatches were received last night:

HEADQUARTERS, March 9.

Hon. J. C. Breckenridge, Secretary of War:

Gen. Rosser reports that on the 6th, with a few of his men, he attacked the enemy near Harrisonburg, who were guarding the prisoners taken at Waynesboro, and captured a few prisoners. On the morning of the 7th, he again attacked them, near Reede's Hill, having detained them for a day and night at the river. He caused them to retire in haste, abandoning the only piece of artillery they had, and their ambulances. He annoyed them a great deal which enabled a good many of our men to escape.

(Signed.) R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS, March 10.

Hon. J. C. Breckenridge, Secretary of War:

General Hampton attacked Kilpatrick at daylight this morning, and drove him from his camp, taking his guns, wagons, and many horses, and several hundred prisoners, and releasing a great number of our own men, who had been captured. The guns and wagons could not be brought off for want of horses. Many of the enemy were killed and wounded. Our loss was not heavy. Lieut. Col. B. L. King was killed; Brig. Gen. Hume, Cols. Hayne and Harrison, Majors Lewis, Furguson and others were wounded.

[Signed] R. E. LEE.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, March 11.—In the House, on Thursday night, a message was received from the President, notifying Congress that he expected, at an early day, to send in a communication, which may require declaration and action, therefore requesting that the session be prolonged. A resolution to postpone an adjournment until Tuesday was adopted.

The House receded from its amendment to the Senate bill, fixing the time of the commencement of the next session of Congress.

The Senate resolution of thanks to Gen. Wade Hampton was concurred in.

In the Senate, to-day, the House resolution extending the session was concurred in.

A message from the President vetoing the bill to provide for the promotion of officers in certain cases, was after debate on the bill, again postponed—yeas, 11; nays, 5.

The House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue eighty millions of Treasury notes to provide for the payment of arrears due the army and navy, passed—yeas, 9; nays 5.

The message from the President, vetoing the bill abolishing the office of Quartermaster and Commissary, which provides for the appointment of bonded agents in said departments was, pending consideration, placed on the secret calander, and the Senate resolved itself into secret session.

The House passed the appropriation bill for the expenses of the Government to the 31st of December, 1865. It also sustained the President's veto of the bill providing for the promotion of officers in certain cases—yeas 14; nays 45. After a short secret session the House adjourned.

The Negro Bill.

RICHMOND, March 11.—The bill putting negroes in the army, as passed by the Senate, is precisely the same bill passed by the House with the exception of the following proviso to the fourth section, which was concurred in by the House: *Provided*, that not more than 25 per cent. of the male slaves, between the ages of 18 and 45, in any State, shall be called for under the provisions of this act.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, March 11.—United States newspapers of the 8th have been received. They contain very little news.

The Herald gives an extended account of the inauguration ball at Washington and the monster celebration in New York.

The Canadian confederacy scheme has been rejected by the people of New Brunswick.

Hugh McCullough has been confirmed as Fessenden's successor.

An excursion party of 300, from Washington, visited Grant, at City Point, on the 8th.

Advices from Matamoras of the 30th January state that General Wegia, Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican forces, visited the Rebel General Slaughter, at Brownsville, and was received with a salute of 21 guns. After dinner, a Confederate would ask a vote for fifty thousand pound sterling flag was raised. Wegia made a speech, in which he said the Confederacy would soon be recognized. He invited the Confederate officers to a grand banquet at Matamoras.

Lincoln Vetoed the bill repealing permits to trade with the Southern States.

Gold on the 9th was 165.

From Europe.

RICHMOND, March 11.—European advices to the 25th have been received. The subject of Canadian differences was debated in the House of Lords. Earl Derby favored the adoption of vigorous measures, in view of the hostile feelings of Americans. Earl Degray said the government for Quebec defences, leaving the defences of Montreal to the Canadas. Lords Malmsbury and Ellenborough complained of the amount asked for. Earl Russell regretted the discussion, and said the said government had declined to make any movement while the Canadas declined to take measure themselves; but as they now show a different position, the government will assist them.

The debate caused a fall in consuls. No other news of interest.

From Mexico.

RICHMOND, March 12.—Northern papers of the 10th contain news from Mexico which confirms the report of the capture of Oaxaca, with a garrison of 7,000 men, the largest body of troops which defended the sinking fortunes of the Republic.

Maximilian has been recognized by England. He gave special audience to the British envoy, who presented an autograph letter from Victoria, addressed to the Empress Charlotte, as my beloved sister. Victoria expressed a belief in the establishment of the Empress as the beginning of a new and happy era for Mexico. She congratulates the Emperor on his elevation.

The Mexican papers publishes the last diplomatic consular appointments by the Emperor. No appointment was made by the United States.

The Tribune says Andy Johnston was demented by liquor when sworn in as Vice President. He made a senseless, discreditable harangue, and says if he has become a drunkard and does not reform he cannot remain Vice-President of the United States.

New Orleans advices of the 1st, say Gen. Canby and staff left that day for the vicinity of Mobile.

Orders have been received at New York to commence the draft on the 15th. About thirteen thousand names will have to be drawn.

Senator Harlan, of Iowa has been confirmed Secretary of the Interior in the place of Upsher, resigned.

Gen. Clay Smith of Kentucky has been appointed minister to Spain.

Pierre Soule and family had arrived in the city of Mexico.

Gold in New York, 188. No important news is published in the yankee papers.

From Europe.

RICHMOND, March 12.—The Paris correspondent of the London Journal says that Napoleon had a paragraph written in his address, expressive of his sorrow at the continuance of the war in America and reaffirming his neutrality, when the advices from Canada reached him, reporting the opening of peace negotiations at Fortress Monroe on their first legislative session. The news placed him in a delemma; his neutrality was likely to be of little avail, and not knowing how best to express the point of exigences concluded to remain silent.

The yellow book laid before the chamber has something upon the subject. It says it is decided, so long as circumstances were not more favorable, not to renew their efforts to open the way to an understanding. We have remained an active, but not indifferent speculator of the conflict in which so much ruin is accumulated. We have thought it our duty to turn our attention solely to the condition of our French subjects, as worthy of our interest. Owing to the peculiar situation of the Confederate States of the South, with which we do not keep up official relations, we can do nothing but register claims of French subjects in these States, reserving to ourselves to enforce them at some furture oppotunity.

CAMP NEAR CAPE FEAR RIVER.

HEADQ'RS C. S. NAVAL FORCES
March 2, 1865.

NOTICE.

All absentees from this command, who report themselves on board C. S. steamer "Patrick Henry" at Richmond within twenty days from this proclamation will not be punished. Those who remain absent will be arrested and treated as deserters. J. R. TUCKER,

mar 4-d3tw1t Flag Officer Commanding, &c

Fayetteville Observer copy three times and send bill to Lieut McCorkle at Fayettevile for payment.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1865.

Northern Items.

While a portion of the press of this State endeavored to ridicule the late proclamation of Gov. Vance, and to weaken the patriotic purpose which animated it, it has met a different reception even in the midst of our enemies. The New York *News* pays it the compliment to speak of it, as a 'spirited and patriotic proclamation." That paper says of it: "It calls upon the people to be steadfast to the end with the assurance that fortitude and resolution will secure independence." How such a public document could attract animadversion, or reproach, or ridicule among ourselves would be wonderful, if it were not recollected that at that time Sherman was "on his grand advance" towards Raleigh, and it was expected that he would soon reach the city; and it was not inappropriate for such as would cultivate *friend Sherman*, to level a blow at Gov. Vance, as anything said discreditable of the latter, would be supposed to be a passport to favor with the former.

In the same number of the New York *News*, from which we extract the above notice of Gov. Vance's proclamation, we find significant manifestations of the troubles and complications which hang around our enemies.—It is, to begin with, a remarkable coincidence that neither England nor France have a minister at Washington, while questions of the utmost importance are pending between the countries. Nor have the United States appointed a successor to Mr. Dayton, at Paris. The *News* says that "Mr. Dayton's position had become so unpleasant, at the Court of Louis Napoleon, that his death only averted the expose of his return home." It further says, that "intimations made subsequently, have given the administration to understand that a successor in his position will not be received, until a minister shall have been received at Washington from the Empire of Mexico.

The Houston *Telegraph* publishes a correspondence between Col. Pierson, of the Confederate army, and Gen. Lopez, Maximilian's commander on the line. The latter, replying to a note of the former, says: "*Being placed in command of this military line, under his Majesty, the Emperor Maximilian, the sons of the Confederacy can rely upon full security for their possessions and interests; and the Confederacy may rest assured that the representatives of the Empire of Mexico, along the border, freely and frankly offer their friendship.*"

There are significant points in this note. It takes ears to announce the representative character attaches to the *Empire* and not the *Republic* of Mexico. It follows no precedent, by which Confederates and the Confederacy are designated as the so-called; but the assurance it contains, is given direct to the Confederacy itself. And the conclusion, in which the representative of the Mexican Empire *make* the offer of a frank and free friendship, is about as near akin to recognition as one can imagine.

The significance of this attitude towards us is made more important by the fact, that an expedition, under Yankee auspices, is now fitting out to ascend the Rio Grande, for the purpose of invading Southern Texas. When to this, is added, the now well ascertained fact, that three Mexican citizen, direct from the government of Maximilian, are now at City Point, and seeking to pass to the Confederate capital, it gives reason for the apprehensions which the New York *News* thus exposes: "The policy of the two Emperors in "regard to the struggle between the North "and South, was probably fixed at the very "threshold of the enterprise against Mexi-"can republicanism. The next intelligence "may be of a collision between the Federal "and Mexican forces on the Rio Grande; and "the first gun there fired, will be the signal "for a foreign war."

So speaks the New York *News*, in the largest city of the country of our enemies; and inspired by good sense and humane feeling no less than by sound policy, it declares the "belief that the Southern States can never be made to re-enter the Union."

Each day now is adding new life to the Confederacy. If we had a Congress worthy the name; if our people will be firm, undaunted, self-relying, self-sacrificing and true to their country, they may hasten the day of deliverance, by so much as they are unrelaxing and zealous.

The Raleigh Meeting.

The meeting held in the city of Raleigh, on Friday last, was well attended and the work of responding to the call of Gov. Vance for volunteer contributions to the Treasury, was admirably begun.

What was a prominent and agreeable feature of this meeting, was the hearty unanimity, the freedom from dissension or bickering, which pervaded in the proceedings. All present seemed to be earnest and thouroghly impressed with the sense of duty.

At the north, they are pressing upon the people on attractive loan. Here we are volunteering a free gift.

God speed the good work! Our soldiers will eat their rations with increased satisfaction, when they know that it is the offering of a grateful people to those whom they esteem, and trust and love.

One or more of the young ladies, Clerks in the conscript office in this city, we learn, declined to receive the rations of meat allowed them by law, patriotically prefering to let it go to the soldiers in the trenches,—a practical exhibition of devotion to the cause of the country, that some of the sterner sex would do well to imitate.

Take Care of it.

The people are now pouring into the hands of the government agents the free offering of their supplies for the treasury and army.—There are very few who are mean enough to withhold this gift. Some, indeed, there are who throw away, in dissipation, enough to feed many soldiers, will stand aloof; but, it is cheering to feel and know how unanimous is the rendition of gratiude from the people to the army. But what we wish to enjoin in this article is, that those who shall have these gifts in charge, *shall take care of them, and see that those for whom they are intended, get the benefit of them.* If the people see negligent officers permit their donations to be squandered, wasted, or lost, there will be a fierce and thorough reclamation upon such delinquent. It is already sad enough to know how the cause has been damaged by corrupt and negligent officials. There is no duty more incumbent upon an official, than to take care of the public goods, which are entrusted to his keeping. Ample authority is given them for this purpose.

A case in point, is this: Fifteen thousand bushels of corn have been lying at the depot, in this place, through the rain and storm of the past two weeks. Much of it has been destroyed, so as to be dangerous food for man. We do not know who was to blame for this; but this folly and delinquency have shocked the public sense. Because, whoever had the control of it, could have impressed labor to house it. They could have impressed the house to hold it; and could have impressed the cars to take it away. At all events, they could have kept it securely.

There are rawhides—one of the most needed articles in the Confederacy—lying at the depot and being eaten by the hogs. Whose fault is this? They had better be given to the tanner and then impress the leather. Are there no vacant dwellings in the land, that the food and raiment of a half starved and half-clad nation, shall be lost to it by such thoughtless indifference? We say again, we do not know where the fault lies; but this we do know. From the day that the vast Commissary stores and Quartermasters stores were destroyed at Manassas, this abundant country has been depleted and reduced by want of economy, system, order and industry. Its resources have been squandered by criminal neglect; and the want in the land is owing, in no small degree, to corruption and carelessness. It is time now for every citizen in the community to set their eyes upon dishonest, negligent and careless or incompetent officials. We all have a vital interest in the mode in which they discharge their duty; and it should be the duty of every citizen to report dereliction, when it falls under his observation. If this were done, the government would be assisted, and the cause prospered.

THE WOUNDED.—On Saturday about 500 wounded men, were sent up from Kinston to this place, and were placed in hospitals here. The regular hospitals were soon overrun, and the Churches have been impressed for hospital purposes. The session-house of the Presbyterian Church, the Baptist and Episcopal Churches are now in use.

The ambulance committee were indefatigable in their labors. They met the sufferers at the Depot, and with the aid of the citizens, done much to mitigate their sufferings.

It devolves on the citizens to pay every attention to these men, especially those in the Churches. Nourishments, and all articles useful and necessary for hospital purposes, are in demand, and it is the duty and should be the pleasure of all to furnish everything they require.

Only about one hundred of the badly wounded have been sent here. Some two or three hundred wounded passed Saturday night, on their way to Salisbury.

The Tax Bill.

Both Houses of Congress, on the 7th inst., passed the Tax Bill. It levies a tax of eight per cent. on all property not expressly taxed at a different rate; on specie and bills of exchange twenty per cent; on currency five per cent. The interest on Government bonds is taxed as income under existing laws.

Upon profits made by buying and selling merchandize, or property of any description, between the years 1865 and 1866, a tax of ten per cent. is levied in addition to the tax on such profits as income; and upon all profits exceeding twenty-five per cent. a tax of twenty-five per cent.

The property, the income and moneys of hospitals, asylums, churches, schools and charitable institutions are exempt from taxation. Also, all property within the lines of the enemy shall be exempt from taxation as long as it remains within such lines.

The taxes are made due and are to be collected on the first day of June next, one-half to be paid in the Treasury notes, and the other half, at the option of the party, in ceitificates of indebtedness, without any allowance for interest.

It is also provided that upon all subjects of taxation mentioned in this act and the act approved 17th February, 1864, there shall be levied and assessed for the year 1865 an additional tax equal to one-eighth of the amount of the tax on the same subjects imposed for the year 1865; which tax shall be payable in Treasury notes of the new issue; and the money arising therefrom shall be first appropriated to the payment of the increased compensation of the soldiers; provided, that this additional tax shall not be construed to apply to or increase the tax in kind.

The following important section we quote at length:

"Congress having intended by the act of 17th February, 1864, entitled, &c., as amended by the act of 14th June, 1864, to impose said additional taxes for the year 1864 only, the said act of 17th February, 1864, as amended, in so far as it can be construed to operate otherwise than as thus intended, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, and all the taxes imposed by this act shall be paid without any discount or credit for the value of the tax in kind, or the income tax, and all the taxes on income and profits under existing laws shall be paid without any credit or deduction of the *ad valorem* tax."

Impressment.

It may be that the Government will be obliged to remove the supplies from the hands of the people, generally, in the country threatened by an advance of the enemy. If this be done, the people will regard it as an act of necessity, for their own good—for if our authorities do not remove it the enemy will feed upon and consume it. *If* our authorities do take it, we have no donbt it will be with the understanding, and under the obligation, to return the like in kind, and to the amount taken, as soon as the present emergency passes by. When the people understand this, it is expected that they will see, at once, the good policy and advantage of the movement, and that they will yield a cheerful concurrence.

A Visit to Warrenton.

The Editor of this paper paid a visit to Warrenton on Friday last, and on Saturday addressed a large assembly of the citizens of the county of Warren, met to together for the purpose of responding to the Governor's appeal for supplies for the army.

After the Editor, the meeting was addressed in an off-hand, and extempore manner, by His Honor, Judge Biggs, of the Confederate States District Court.

The Judge's remarks were pertinent and patriotic, and the confidence, which he expressed in the success of the cause, was the result of mature deliberation.

Judge Biggs has placed two sons in the army, and he, himself, has been more than once obliged to fly from the approach of the enemy. Yet his spirit is wholly unbroken, his hopes buoyant, and animated. He declared his readiness to live or die for the cause and expressed his regret that he was not fifty years younger, in order that he might buckle on his armor and take the field.

Judge Biggs concluded by announcing his readiness to support *one* soldier, in accordance with the proposition of Gov. Vance. The meeting was subsequently entertained by the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, that veteran and tried patriot; and in a few remarks by Mr. Batchelor. After this, a handsome subscription was begun, and committees were appointed to obtain subscriptions in the various districts of the county. There is no doubt of the readiness of the people generally to support the army, and that they will freely contribute the needful supplies.

In Warren, there were only three persons suspected of toryism, in the old revolution, and and there are no descendants of this stock.—The county is a unit for independence.

It is true the appeal, for volunteers to swell the ranks of General Johston, was not responded to as immediately as could be desired; *but the promise is a fair one, that when the time arrives, the young men of Warren will not be behind their fellows, from other counties, in going to the front.*

Latest from the Kinston Front.

We learn from a gentleman who has just arrived from Kinston, that our forces held that place as late as Sunday evening, and that our Generals did not fall back from their position, below Kinston, on account of any reverses to our arms as has been reported; but, for the reason that a column of the enemy was reported to be moving from Wilmington upon their flank. This report appears not to have been well founded, for, by the latest and most reliable accounts, there were no yankee troops north of Magnolia, on the Wilmington road.

The above facts are well authenticated, and should relieve our citizens from that undue excitement which numerous false reports have caused.

Encouraging.

We have accounts of a handsome little brush which Gen. Hampton had with the enemy's cavalry, in the town of Fayetteville. He and Gen. Hardee are said to have charged two hundred of Kilpatrick's men, with only their body guard, and to have killed several and captured several others. The rest were drove out of town. General Hampton killed two of the enemy with his own hands.

Every step Sherman and Schofield takes now, is a step attended with hazard and loss. It may be that this raid on a grand scale may progress yet a while longer, but its doom is certain; a watchful eye is upon them; a general possessing the unbounded confidence of his troops, directs the preparations which are making to encounter it. Every thing, so far, is encouraging. It is not to be expected that our difficulties will be met without struggle and loss; but, we have an abiding hope, that the day of our deliverance draws nigh, and we feel convinced, that there is nothing to disturb our confidence, if the people are true to the army and its leaders.

The Provision Order.

As we are informed, the subordinate officers having in charge the execution of the order to impress provisions, are seizing the family supplies, so as not to leave, in some cases, more than 10 days.

The order is express, to leave to each family ninety days of supplies.

The object of the authorities is to remove and take care of and return these supplies, for two purposes:

First. To leave the enemy *little to seize* so that his passage must be rapid. And, secondly, to preserve for the future use of the people, what would otherwise be consumed by the enemy.

But, officers having this matter in charge, while executing the intention of the military authority *thoroughly*, should take care to avoid transcending the order, or accompanying its execution with either offense to the people, or with unnecessary inconvenience.

For the Confederate.

Public Meeting in Wake.

In pursuance with previous notice, a public meeting of the citizens of Wake county was held in the Court House in the city of Raleigh, on yesterday, the 9th inst., in response to the appeal of Gov. Vance in behalf of the support of Gen. Lee's army; and, at the ringing of the bell, a large number of the citizens of Raleigh and county promptly assembled.

On motion, Ex-Gov. Manly was called to the Chair, and R. G. Lewis requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Hon. J. H. Bryan, a committee was appointed to wait on the Governor and request his attendance and participation in the deliberations of the meeting. After a short interval the committee returned, and the chairman announced that the Governor was present.

The Governor arose, and in a short speech, among other things said, that our supplies were cut off from the South, communication reaching no farther than Columbia, if so far, and consequently General Lee's army must rely entirely upon North Carolina and Virginia for supplies, and if we fail to furnish them, the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond must follow. The Government can only obtain supplies by purchase, impressments, and tythes. So far as purchasing them is concerned, it was entirely out of the question, as Congress had limited the supply of Confederate notes to such an extent that the Government did not have a sufficient amount of money to make the purchases; impressments were very ungracious and repulsive to the people, and the Government now disliked to resort to them; and the tythes were wholly insufficient; consequently the army must be fed by voluntary subscriptions of the people. He did not mean by voluntary, that they must necessarily give the provisions, but to put them in the reach and at the disposal of the Government. If the people do not let our own Government have the provisions, Sherman will take them by foraging, as he has done in all his former marches; that the people must bear in mind that a pound of meat withheld from Gen. Lee is a pound given to Sherman. The soldier lives on 5½ ounces of meat and a pound of bread a day, and they have to march, fight, and sleep on the ground, and he thought it reasonable that the people could put up with the same amount, when they have so many vegetables to eat besides.

After the Governor closed his remarks, it was moved and seconded that a subscription be raised immediately in furtherance of the objects of the meeting and the following donations were then made:

W R Richardson, 5 bbl's corn, 500 lbs bacon; Dr. Deems, 2 bb's flour; A Jones, 250 lbs meal, 40 lbs bacon; G W Mordecai, 50 bb's corn, 1,000 lbs bacon; J W Cunninggim, 5 bbls flour, 1,000 lbs bacon; Dr. Johnson, 5 bbls corn, 300 lbs bacon; Dr E B Haywood, supplies for six months for two soldiers; Col Mallett, 200 lbs bacon; Dr Miller 2 bbls corn, 100 lbs bacon; R H Jones, 3 bbls corn, 240 lbs bacon; W H Sleeper, (a soldier) 30 lbs bacon; Wiley Palmer, 1 bbl flour; N B Cobb, 80 lbs bacon; Rev Mr Pritchard, 2 bbls corn; J E Allen, 1 bbl corn, 80 lbs bacon; P F Pescud, 5 bbls corn; L D Stephenson, 2 bbls corn, 80 lbs bacon; Wm Boylan, 10 bbls corn; Mayor Harrison, 50 lbs bacon; R H Battle, 100 lbs flour, 40 lbs bacon; Gov. Manly, 1 bbl flour, 2 bbls corn, 50 lbs bacon; Capt J M Walker, 300 lbs bacon; J D Ryster, 1 bbl corn, 100 bbls bacon, J H Bryan, 1 barrel flour, 100 lbs bacon, J A More, 1 bag flour, 80 lbs bacon; Gen Holmes, one ration for 6 months; A P Woodall, 1 bbl corn; Thos S Campbell, 150 lbs bacon; A R Raven, 1 bbl flour; Major Husted, 1 bbl corn, 50 lbs bacon; R G Lewis, 150 lbs corn, 40 lbs bacon; Sion H Rogers, 200 lbs bacon; Kemp P Battle, 500 bushels corn, 600 lbs bacon.

On motion, a committee composed of Messrs P F Pescud, Jas Litchford, C M Farris and W R Richardson, were appointed to solicit further subscriptions in the city of Raleigh.

It was also recommended that similar meeting be held in each Captain's District in the county, in furtherance of the objects of this meeting, and that committees of three be appointed by the chair with the assistance of the Sheriff and county court Clerk for each district, to solicit contributions and subscriptions.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

CHAS. MANLY, Chairman.

R. G. LEWIS, Secretary.

VISIT OF YANKEE CAVALRY TO MONROE, N. C.—On Wednesday last, about 3 o'clock, a squad of thirty-five yankee cavalry dashed into the village of Monroe, Union county, remained about an hour and left carrying off all the horses and mules they could gather up. A train of wagons, ten in number, belonging to a party of refugees from Chester District, had just reached the village and were standing in the streets when the yankees appeared. Of course the train was seized, and horses, mules, and wagons with their contents, and 19 negro men, were carried off. 13 of the negroes escaped from the enemy and returned to Monroe the same night. The loss is a heavy one to the unfortunate refugees, for we suppose the wagons contained all the valuables they possessed. The women and children that accompanied the wagons were left standing in the streets of Monroe.

No buildings were burnt in the village—not even the Court House and jail were injured—but the enemy seized whatever they wanted and carried it off. Two couriers (sent out from the place) stationed at Monroe, were captured—Charley Brem and Marshall Jones.—*Charlott Democrat.*

We learn that the Yankees are still at their devilish work of destroying property and punishing the citizens wherever and whenever they fall into their hands. It has been said, by some of the apologists of the Yankee invaders, that when Sherman's forces passed out of South Carolina into the "Old North State," they would reform their evil habits; and, instead of robbing hen roosts, breaking open smoke-houses, burning barns, and insulting old age and defenceless woman, they would behave like gentleman. But such is not the fact, for we learn that their treatment to citizens of this State, has been in many instances of the most brutal character.

As an instance of their conduct, we learn upon what we deem good authority, that an aged man, Mr. Graham, living near Fayetteville, was visited by a band of depredating Yankees, on Saturday night last, his houses burned, and he arrested and marched off in the dead of night.

Similar outrages are reported as having been perpetrated in the counties of Richmond and Robeson.

The able and just and christian communication, signed Grotius, was written for the "Christian Advocate," and was kindly furnished to us, by its Editor, in advance. We commend it to the people for its wisdom and truth.

For the Christian Advocate.

MY DEAR BROTHER PELL: Ever since this present war commenced I have been deeply impressed with the moral bearing which it has upon the present and the future, but I have been disinclined to newspaper articles, and have therefore confined myself in discussing this subject mainly to my limited sphere in the pulpit. I have, however, concluded to beg you to indulge me with a corner in the *Advocate* while I hint at a few facts. It may be some one will read them and be encouraged.

The war carried on for nearly five hundred years between the lost tribes of Israel and the house of Judah turned upon the great question of Idolatry and the worship of the one true and invisible God. During that long period God never allowed Idolatry to triumph; and for their pertinacious opposition to the laws of Moses—the ordinances of God, the ten tribes were broken and dispersed, and disappeared from the knowledge of history and of the world. This was but the demonstration of a great principle upon which God deals with nations and peoples. Infidelity on the one hand and faith in God on the other is the point upon which has turned the success or downfall of nations and empires. According to the teachings of history, wherever this issue has been presented, God has uniformly vindicated his honor and the purity of his own worship. In the case of the Jewish wars already alluded to, He never allowed the laws of Moses and the ordinances of His house to be adulterated by Idol-worship. On the contrary, God gave the most signal interpositions in vindication of His name and His honor. I might here give in detail the remarkable interpositions in the case of Abijah against Jereboam; Jehoshaphat against an immense combined army, in which God utterly destroyed the combined enemy; and in the case of Hezekiah against Senacharib where the angel of God destroyed one hundred and eighty-five thousand Assyrians in a night. Let the reader examine these at his leisure and see how God, at the very juncture, when to mere human view, all was lost, interposed to sustain the house of Judah and with it the religion which he had delivered to the nation.

The same principle operates now that did then. Idolatry was the rejection of the God of Israel. Infidelity holds exactly the relation to God now that Idolatry did then. Admit the truth of this statement and we find a parallel in our own case which may well encourage the faintest heart. Let us see how this principle will apply. Go to the churches in the Abolition States and it is apparent to the most casul observer that a semmi-infidelity has engrafted itself upon all the churches in those States—a higher lawism has virtually and in fact supplanted the word of God—repudiated the divine authenticity of the scriptures. As a consequence of this infidelity, the numerous Isms of the North have sprung up—the head and front of which is Abolitionism. Then follow the Protean brood—freelovism, spiritualism, rapperism, sweedenborgianism, rationalism, sensualism, &c. &c. All mixing and mingling with the scant forms of religion drawn from the Bible in their pulpits. From this adulterated state of the public mind, proceed their disregard of humanity, of purity and innocence, of the obligations of the Bible and their savage cruelty. This furnishes a precise parallel with the ten tribes of Israel who mixed Idolatry with the religion of Moses, and were ever invading the land of Judah in a barbarous manner.

Now turn your eye to the States of the South, and you find none of this mixing of infidelity with the religion of the Bible.—The pulpit is still pure, and its ministers enforce nothing but the pure word of God—an old fashioned gospel. These are facts that none can deny, and of which I have been an observer for thirty years; and upon the truth of them, I assert without the fear of successful contradiction that we have in the Confederate States proper the purest *type* of religion now known to the christian world. Is it just then? Is it right? Is it christian like to give up our faith and doubt the final issue? Was not infidelity the cause of the downfall of Israel? Has it not been the cause of the overthrow of nations and empires? Let not then the few who believe in God basely abandon their faith. In the present war is involved the success of true religion, the preservation and propagation of the pure gospel of Christ. To abandon the cause of the South is to abandon the cause for which the reformers suffered martyrdom. It is in substance to abandon the cause of God and basely to yield the high trusts committed to us for the future of the world's redemption.

I speak not only from the history of the past. These are facts which have fallen under my observation for the past four years, which go to confirm the truth of these statements. In every instance where professed christians have deserted the cause of the South and gone over, either in heart or person, to the enemy, they have uniformly lost their religion and become extremely wicked. This is a legitimate consequence, because, as I have already said, with us is the pure gospel and to us is committed in this struggle its defence, and the future propogation and enjoyment of the great principles of the Reformers. Add to this the unchristian spirit in which these Northern infidels prosecute this war against us, the savage barbarity with which they treat helpless women and children, the avidity with which they clamor for our blood and treasure, the vindictive spirit with which they override constitutions and laws, and appropriate our hard earned all to themselves, and their oft repeated purpose to remove the "old land-marks," and like the barbarous Danes in their invasion of the British Isles, appropriate our lands, and houses, and tenements to themselves; and last of all their brutal outrages upon some of the purest and noblest christian women of the South, and you have the best proof of their infidelity—of their God-defying sensualism,—of their utter disregard of right—of purity and charity. "Will not God avenge his own elect who cry day and night unto him"? He most assuredly will, and I think the time is nigh at hand—Indeed, sir, politicians, men who seek power and love it for its own sake, and to gain it fulminate doctrines calculated to transfer the public mind from reliance upon God to mere human power and device, are mainly responsible for the continuance of the war, and for the lives and blood of our noble sons who have fallen in defence of God, and the purity of his church, because they have retarded the return of the public mind to God.

If our people would present one undivided heart—one uniform sentiment of humiliation and supplication before God, the struggle would soon end—end in our triumph—end in a complete and glorious vindication of God and in the perpetuation of civil liberty and the rights of private judgment to our generations after us—end, it would, in glorious, coveted peace, and in baptism of the new born nation with the unction of Heaven.

GROTIUS.

From the United States.

ANDY JOHNSON TAKEN THE OATH—HIS "SPEECH" IN ADVANCE.

A Washington letter thus depicts the scene in the Senate Chamber:

While the foreign ambassadors were taking their seats, Mr Hamlin concluded his speech, when Vice President elect, Mr. Johnson commenced his address, before he had taken the oath of office. He had been talking about five minutes when the President entered the door from the Senate lobby, at the right of the Clerk's desk, escorted by Senators Hendricks and Foster, Mr. Lincoln taking his seat at the end of the Clerk's desk, near the members of his Cabinet.

During all this time Andrew Johnson—for such he simply was then, not having taken the oath of office (would to heaven that it could be said in behalf of the country that he is still only Andrew Johnson)—continued his speech. Such a speech. It might have been appropriate at some hustings in Tennessee; but it certainly was far from being appropriate on this occasion. It was not only a ninety-ninth rate stump speech, but disgraceful in the extreme. He had not proceeded far when Senators on the Republican side began to hang their heads, sink down in their seats, look at each other with significance, as much as to say, "Is he crazy or what is the matter?" They exhibited in every feature great uneasiness. There was no mistaking the fact that the Senators were mortified in the extreme.—The Democratic Senators leaned forward and appeared to be chuckling with each other over the figure made by the Republican party through their Vice President elect. The foreign ministers showed unmistakable signs of amazement as the incoherent sentences came from Mr. Johnson's lips. Republican Senators moved around in their seats, unable to sit still under the exhibition before them.—Some of the Senators sat sidewise, others turned their backs, as if anxious to hide themselves.

Luckily for the members of the House of Representatives, they did not reach the Senate until several minutes after 12, and they were not subjected to but a small portion of the scene.

The speech was disconnected, the sentences so incoherent that it is impossible to give an accurate report of his speech. As his sentences came up in the reporters' gallery, the statements that your President is a plebeian—I am a plebeian, glory in it—Tennessee has never gone out of the Union—I am going to talk two minutes and a half on that point—I want you to hear me. Tennessee always was loyal—we all derive our power from the people—Chief Justice Chase is but a creature of the people—I want you to hear me two minutes on that point—you, Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, derive your authority and power from the people. ("Who is Secretary of the Navy?" was then heard, in a voice of less volume. Some one responded, "Mr. Welles.") You, Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy, get your power from the people. This was the strain and tone of the whole speech, mixed with a lecture to the Senate on the action of the Senate on the rebellious States.

It was impossible to give a full report sitting in the gallery. The constant clatter of voices in the rear, declaring, "What a shame." "Has he no friends?" "Is there no person who will have mercy upon him?" "Tell him to stop and save the country further disgrace," were so numerous that it entirely prevented a full report being made. The only full report was that of the official reporters of the *Globe*. The Senators, however, were so chagrined at the speech that they notified the *Globe* reporter to suppress his copy, and wait until Mr. Johnson could write out a speech, that this affair might not go before the world in that form. It is charitable to say that his condition was such that he was unfit to make a speech. He evidently did not shun Bourbon county, Kentucky, on his way here.

Mr. Johnson finally concluded his speech, whereupon Vice-President Hamlin administered to him the oath of office. Mr. Hamlin read the oath by sentences, and Mr. Johnson repeated it after him. The effort of the Vice President elect to go through with the form of repeating the sentences as read by Mr. Hamlin was painful in the extreme. He stumbled, stammered, repeated portions of it several times over. The moment that he concluded this task, Mr. Johnson turned to the audience and commenced another speech, giving to those assembled his idea of the oath which he had just taken. He had uttered but two or three sentences when some of the officers standing near him had the good sense to stop him, he having already occupied some nineteen minutes in his former speech, and delayed the proceedings beyond all usage.—They were unwilling that they should be any longer delayed by the incoherent remarks of this new official. It has heretofore been the custom to close all speeches the moment that the Judges of the Supreme Court and diplomatic corps reach the Senate Chamber. Mr. Hamlin, in accordance with this usage, closed his speech in time to give Mr. Johnson some seven minutes to make his remarks before the arrival of the above dignitaries. But Mr. Johnson did not appear to understand the usage on such occasions, or else was not inclined to follow them, so the diplomatic gentlemen heard the bulk of his speech, and, unfortunately, the worst part of it. The moment that the new Vice President had been silenced, Mr. Hamlin declared the old Senate adjourned.

THE "OVERT ACT" OF MAXIMILIAN.—Yankeedom, sure of easy victory, proceeded to avenge the "overt act" of the South at Fort Sumter. Subsequently, France, by an "overt act," smashed the Monroe doctrine into fragments, and Yankeedom did nothing, not being so sure of success. Now Maximilian performs the "overt act," and yet Yankeedom is still. One of the "Herald's" New Orleans correspondents confirms previous reports received by way of Havana, that Maximilian's officials at Matamoras have ordered away Mr. Campbell, United States Consul at that port, because he was accredited to the Juarez government, and that clearances for American merchant vessels are now refused.

There has been doubtless a change of policy on the part of the great nation of humbugs in the matter of "overt acts;" and if the little affair of Southern subjugation were in embryo, the incubation and the "smashing of the shell" would perhaps be, to say the least, suspended indefinitely.

POISONING.—An attempt to poison the wife of Rev. M. E. Grunert, of this place, was made a few days since, by her servant girl. The poison was put in a bowl of soup, of which Mrs. Grunert, being unwell, partook sparingly, causing only vomiting. A little daughter, however, partook freely of the soup, which caused her death in a short time.

The girl admits that this is the third attempt at poisoning her mistress, and has implicated others in procuring the poison for her. The wretch has been committed to jail, and richly deserves the fate which awaits her. Two negro men have been committed for trial, as accessaries, and others may yet be implicated.—*Salem Press.*

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1865.

We pray to God for the deliverance of our country from the grasp of the invader, and that our people may be saved from the ignominy and ruin of another association with the hated and despised people who are seeking our overthrow. We are thus fervent, for infinitely beyond all earthly calamities that could befal us, as a nation, do we regard that stroke which would bring us again into the embrace or grasp of the detested Yankees.—But we invoke this deliverance for another reason. We have come to desire, nay, to long day and night, for the arrival of that hour when the hopes, wishes and endeavors of those who, in our own midst, have sympathized with our enemies—have contributed to hinder our cause, and to encourage and assist the foe—who are prepared now to return to a union with him—and who think it "neither ruinous nor dishonorable" to submit to his offers of surrender,—shall be blasted and annihilated for ever; and they, themselves, shall stand before the bar of a just public sentiment, to receive the reward, for themselves and their posterity, of their delinquency to their country, in her hour of trial.

Prominent among these who will then be judged, will be Mr. Sam'l F. Phillips, of Orange.

We saw though Mr. Phillips during the last Gubernatorial campaign, in Orange; when he was a candidate for the Legislature—when he was running as a Vance candidate—and deriving a strength from his supposed association with such men as Gov. Vance, Gov. Graham, Jno. Berry and Mr. Patterson. We knew then, that, with the air of a strictly conscientious citizen, Mr Phillips was an adroit, scheming and tricky politican. And we did not then doubt, no more than we now doubt, that his heart, and his sympathies, were opposed to the war, and in favor of a reconstruction of some union with the enemy. What we then believed is now demonstrated to be true; and Gov. Vance, Gov. Graham, Mr. Berry and Mr. Patterson, we venture to assert, will deny that they ever looked for this present attitude from Mr. Phillips.

We say the hostility of Mr. Phillips to our cause is now demonstrated; and, if the people of Orange, who favor its success, esteem the question as we do, they will hold that here is a man of education and intellect, and respectability, in their own midst, who is willing and who would aid to put in issue, by a submission to the enemy, their political, social and individual rights and liberties;—nay, their lives and honor, and the existence of their country. Put in issue, did we say? Nay, who would actually consent to see destroyed these lives and liberties. For what says Mr. Phillips? He said in his speech at Chapel Hill, "that he had never said or done anything to encourage the war, and thanked God, with uplifted hands, that the blood of no one of the slain was upon his hand." Truly, here is a boast, indeed, for a Southern man, made too on hallowed ground, in presence of the learned and reverend head of the university—of that university, whose professors and students have set an example of patriotism, and died for the cause. If we could not expect that Mr. Phillips might emulate an example so laudable, it might, at least, have been expected that he would not cast a slur upon it.

It is true, it turned out, although he disavowed ever having "said or done anything to encourage the war," that in 1861, he did make speeches *apparently* "with a view to get men to volunteer." We say *apparently*, for he denied, at first, that such was his purpose; and it was only when Mr. Watson designated the "meeting at White Cross, the object of which was to raise volunteers," that he gave this qualified assent: "I suppose that was the object—but no man could know my motives." We will not, at present, comment on this language. Mr. Watson very concisely, and very pertinently, says of it: "A man who speaks with one object, and a different motive, has all the genius necessary to make the figure 1 play the trick of looking like the figure 2." If it had not been for this exposure, by Mr. Watson, we should have given Mr. Phillips full credit for "never having said or done anything to encourage the war," for we knew he had kept as far as possible out of it himself. Nay, had, according to his own speech in the House of Commons, devised a scheme by which most adroitly to do it; and we had heard how he had helped others to do so, even by removing out of a small clerkship, a little boy.

When Mr. Phillips made his speech at Chapel Hill, Sherman was supposed to be advancing. His advent was looked for and desired by some. But, now, we hope he has gone back; or rather that he will be disposed of before he ever reaches Chapel Hill. It may be of use to Mr. Phillips, then, to have it known that he did make—"*war speeches in 1861 with the object of raising volunteers, but no man could know his motives.*"

The Murder, by hanging, of Captain John Y. Beall, under the signature and by the authority of Lincoln, is exciting deep indignation in this community, where the deceased had many friends. The people have been disappointed so often in the retaliatory threats of the President, that they have resolved hereafter to take the matter into their own hands. Threats were made yesterday looking to the hanging, summarily, upon the first lamp post, of any of the Yankee officers now on their parole, and who might be found at large, and the information being conveyed to them, they kept very close within the security of the Libby. The good name and fame of Captain Beall, thank God, is not in the keeping of the Northern Yankee. Here, where he was known, and in the county of Jefferson, which is bereft of one of her most heroic sons, his name will be revered as a martyr, who showed to his enemies in a foreign land how a gallant and intrepid Southern Soldier could die for his country.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Northern News.

OCCUPATION OF CHARLESTON—INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

The New York *Herald* has a long account, detailing the scenes and incidents connected with the abandonment of Charleston, and its occupation by the Yankee forces. The city was occupied on Saturday, the 18th of February. As this is the first detailed account that has yet appeared, we make some extracts from it, which will be found interesting:

COLONEL BENNETT DEMANDS THE SURRENDER OF THE CITY.

On landing, it was not deemed advisable by Colonel Bennett to advance in to the city, as he was informed that a rebel brigade was still at the depot, taking the cars, and that a force of cavalry were scouring the city and impressing men into the ranks and driving the negroes before them. As he had but nine men with him, he confined himself merely to sending to Mayor Macbeth the following peremptory demand for the surrender of the city:

HEAD QUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Charleston, South Carolina,
February 18, 1865.

Mayor Charles Macbeth, Charleston:

Mayor: In the name of the United States Government, I demand the surrender of the city of which you are the executive officer.

Until further orders all citizens will remain within their houses.

I have the honor to be Mayor,
Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
A. J. BENNETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel commanding United States forces, Charleston.

MAYOR MACBETH'S SURRENDER.

To this demand Colonel Bennett was subsequently handed, by a committee from the Mayor, consisting of Aldermen Gilland and Williams, a letter which he was about to despatch to Morris Island:

To the General Commanding the Army of the United States at Morris Island:

Sir: The military authorities of the Confederate States have evacuated this city. I have remained to enforce law and preserve order until you take such steps as you may think best.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

About one o'clock the last rebel who proposed going away had left town, and the deserters an I rebel firemen began to emerge from their places of secretion and appear on the streets. The firemen got out their apparatus and devoted themselves to the extinguishment of the fires now raging with violence at various points in the city. They were aided by our troops, who began to arrive in numbers, and after a long struggle the flames were checked in their headway; but not until a large number of buildings were destroyed. A large quantity of cotton, probably two thousand bales, was destroyed, together with a considerable amount of supplies.

FIRES THROUGH THE CITY.

A most horrible catastrophe occurred in the morning. At the depot of the Northeastern railroad a large number of lives were lost. In this building a quantity of cartridges and kegs of powder had been stored by the rebels and as they had not time to remove it they left it unprotected. A number of men, women and children had collected to watch the burning of a quantity of cotton in the railroad yard which the rebels had fired, and during the conflagration a number of boys, while running about the depot, had discovered the powder. For the fun of the thing, and without realizing the danger they incured, they began to take up handfuls of loose powder and cartridges and bare them from the depot to the mass of burning cotton on which they flung them. Speedily the powder running from their hands formed a train upon the ground leading from the fire to the main supplies of powder in the depot. The result is easily conjectured. A spark ignited the powder in the train, there, was a leaping, running fire along the ground, and then an explosion which shook the city to its very foundations from one end to the other. The building was, in a second, a whirling mass of ruins, in a tremendous volume of flame and smoke. A report rivalling Heaven's artillery followed, and then a silence ensued that made every one tremble and hold his breath.

The work was done quickly, and soon every voice was silenced, every moan hushed and every spirit gathered to its maker. Over one hundred and fifty are said to have been charred in that fiery furnace, and a hundred men were wounded more or less seriously by the explosion or were burned by the fire.

From the depot the fire spread rapidly, and communicating with the adjoining buildings threatened destruction to that part of the town. Four squares, embraced in the area bounded by Chapel, Alexander, Charlotte and Washington streets, were consumed before the conflagration was subdued. Everything in the houses was destroyed. Another fire on Meeting street, near the courthouse, destroyed five buildings. This was set on fire by the rebels, with a view of burning Hibernian Hall and the Mills house. It did not succeed, although it destroyed the five buildings alluded to. One or two other fires also occurred, destroying several buildings each. Any number of similar conflagrations occurred, burning Government storehouses, &c. A great deal of damage was of course done, but the city was by great exertion saved from total destruction.

DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL FLEET.

On the morning of Saturday the rebel iron clad fleet and gunboats were fired and totally destroyed. The Palmetto State very properly and suggestively exploded first and went to the bottom. The Chicora followed next in order blowing up at about nine o'clock, and the Charleston navy finally went out of existence by the destruction of the Charleston by the explosion of its magazine at about eleven, A. M.

The iron clads and gunboats on the stocks were also burned, and the storeship John Ravenel, which was caught in the harbour when the blockade was commenced, was fired and destroyed.

PROPERTY CAPTURED IN THE CITY.

A large quantity of property was captured in the city by our forces. The rebels burned a great deal that could be got at; but we are informed that at least ten thousand bales of cotton are in the city, secreted in various places, which the rebel authorities could not reach and destroy. A large quantity of rice also remains in private hands. Over two hundred thousand pounds have already been found. Then there is quite a large quantity of manufactured tobacco already in our hands and more is coming to light daily.

Seven locomotives, in pretty good order, and quite a number of cars of various kinds were taken, and will be required and made available for future use.

In the fortifications of the city over two hundred guns of heavy calibre were found, spiked and rendered temporarily useless. An immense quantity of ammunition fell into our hands, and all of the best quality.

FORT SUMTER.

General Gilmore and staff and a party of gentlemen and ladies visited Fort Sumter.—The fort was found to be in a very strong position for defence. It had nine guns in its armament—two rifled thirty-twos, one ten-inch columbiad, two rifled twenty-four inch, in casemate, looking toward Moultrie, and four mountain howitzers and Dahlgren howitzers on the parapet to repell assaulting parties. Within it was so arranged that if an assaulting party got over the iron entanglements, abattis and obstructions, gained the parapet and descended to the *terrplein* of the work, they would be under a musketry fire from all points which they could not reply to. The work could have been taken only by a heavy loss of life. It is stronger than when we fired the first gun against it.

WHAT WAS DONE WITH THE NEWSPAPERS.

The *Courier* remained and continued publication, merely dropping "Confederate States of America" from its heading, and forgetting to place in its stead United States of America. Its tone was somewhat changed, too, being subdued and neutral. This morning it was taken possession of by Lieut. Colonel Woodruff, Provost Marshal General of this Department, and placed in charge of George Whitmore, correspondent of the New York *Times*, and George W. Johnson of the Port Royal *New South*, who will issue to-morrow morning a loyal paper. Both Mr. Whittemore and Mr. Johnson are gentlemen of talent and experience, and will make a good, live newspaper of the *Courier*. All the printing material in the job offices in town has also been turned over to them.

The Charleston *Mercury* quietly suspended publication, packed up its type, press and material, and removed to Cheraw, South Carolina.

LINCOLN'S NEW CABINET.

The special Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes:

The only change intended is the substitution of McCullough for Fessenden. Governor Dennison and Attorney-General Speed were both informed, when appointed that they were to remain through the second term.—Judge Upsher will remain for the present, and Mr. Lincoln will testify his appreciation of the services of the chiefs of the Navy, War and State Departments, by tendering them positions in his Cabinet for four years more. This gives general satisfaction among those whom Mr. Lincoln has consulted upon the matter.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST MOBILE, SELMA, MONTGOMERY AND COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

A correspondent at Vicksburg writing to the New York *Times*, thus sketches the plan of the campaign of the expedition that is being fitted out to penetrate into Alabama:

An expedition (a portion of which is made up of the Sixteenth corps, General A. J. Smith, and a division of cavalry from the army of the Cumberland,) is on foot, the object of which is to penetrate the cotton States of the Gulf, and place in Federal possession the cities of Mobile, Montgomery and Selma, Alabama.

The first and foremost of the objects of this expedition is the national possession of Mobile.

The next movement will be towards Selma and Montgomery, Alabama, both of which are situated on the Alabama river.

For the Confederate.

To the ladies of Franklin.

CAMP NEAR KINSTON,
March 5, 1865.

I, the representative of Co. A, 1st Regiment Reserves N. C., am glad to acknowledge the receipt of a supply of clothing, given by the citizens of Franklin county, to whom we feel ourselves under many obligations, and of one especially a young lady, Miss Colipsa Coppedge, who, by her patriotic energy and perseverance has rendered herself an example worthy to be imitated by every Southern lady. She, hearing of the suffering of this Regiment, and possessing within her bosom a noble spirit, with the aid of the ladies of this county, procured an over supply of clothing for this Company.

We are also indebted to Dr. N. H. Murphy, for his interest in our welfare, and are proud to show to the public the generosity of the people of Franklin county. My other counties imitate her glorious example.

CHARLES PRICE,
Capt. Comd'g Co. A, 1st Reserves N. C.

For the Confederate.

Response to Gov. Vance's Proclamation.

MR. EDITOR:—As there was no recompense mentioned in your editorial synopsis of Gov. Vance's Proclamation, calling on the people of this State to furnish supplies to the army; in order to make his call *effectual* and *equitable*—if no consideration is intended; please permit me to suggest that if Congress will authorize all responsible officers in our Commissariat to give certificates, which shall be receivable as payment for Confederate taxes for 1865, for said 'provisions,' that there is not a shadow of doubt, but that the people of North Carolina and Virginia will *promptly* and *abundantly* support our armies for six, or twelve months, if necessary; if they stint themselves by so doing.

Our Government, State, and County taxes, are from fifty to one hundred per cent. higher this year than they were the last; and as the four per cent. Treasury bonds—which absorbed all the old issue—are no longer receivable in payment for the same; therefore, the people cannot, if they would, within the bounds of these two States, dispose of their surplus provisions without a *consideration commensurate* with the magnitude of their taxes. S. G. W.

WARREN CO., N. C., March 3d, 1865.

YANKEE DESERTERS, fifteen in number, came into our lines on Monday, arms and equipments complete. These they very willingly turned over to the Confederate States.—These deserters arrived at the headquarters of the Provost Marshal of Richmond last night, and from their conversation appeared to be more candid and intelligent than the average of deserters. One of them stated that he had seen in Richmond papers a report that Grant was massing on his right; this was a mistake, he alleged—that it was only new recruits coming in.—*Richmond Examiner.*

FROM THE FRONT.—We have nothing new from the front. We doubt if a battle of any moment has been yet fought in South Carolina. We think Sherman's object now is to reach Wilmington, where he can recruit his army, join Schofield, and have a good water base for supplies, &c.—*Fayetteville Telegraph March 6th.*

From the Charlotte Bulletin.

Correrspondence Between Gen. Sherman and Gen. Hampton.

HDQ'RS MILITARY DIV. OF THE MIS.,
In the Field, Feb 24, 1865.

Lieut Gen. Wade Hampton, Commanding Cavalry Forces, C. S. A.:

GENERAL: It is officially reported to me that our foraging parties are murdered after capture, and labelled "Death to all Foragers." One instance of a Lieutenant and seven men near Chesterville, and another of twenty "near a ravine, 80 rods from the main road," about three miles from Feasterville. I have ordered a similar number of prisoners in our hands to be disposed of in like manner.

I hold about 1,000 prisoners captured in various ways, and can stand it as long as you, but I hardly think these murders are committed with your knowledge; and would suggest that you give notice to the people at large that every life taken by them simply results in the death of one of your Confederates.

Of course you cannot question my right to forage on the country. It is a war right as old as history. The manner of exercising it varies with circumstances, and if the civil authorities will supply my requisitions, I will forbid all foraging. But I find no civil authorities who can respond to calls for forage or provisions and therefore must collect directly of the people. I have no doubt this is the occasion of much misbehavior on the part of our men, but I cannot permit an enemy to judge or punish with wholesale murder.

Personally I regret the bitter feelings engendered by this war; but they were to be expected, and I simply allege that those who struck the first blow, and made war inevitable, ought not in fairness to reproach us for the natural consequences. I merely assert our war right to forage, and my resolve to protect my forager, to the extent of life for life.

I am, with respect,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed] W. T. SHERMAN,
Maj. Gen U. S. A.

Official: Jno. M. Otey,
A. A. Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
February 27, 1865.

Major Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 24th inst., reached me to-day. In it you state that it has been officially reported that your foraging parties were "murdered" after capture, and you go on to say that you had "ordered a similar number to be disposed of in like manner." This is to say that you have ordered a number of Confederate soldiers to be "murdered."

You characterize your order in proper terms, for the public voice, even in your own country, where it seldom dares to express itself in vindication of truth, honor or justice, will surely agree with you in pronouncing you guilty of murder, if your order is carried out.

Before dismissing this portion of your letter, I beg to assure you that for every soldier of mine "murdered" by you, I shall have executed at once *two* of yours, giving, in all cases, preference to any officers who may be in my hands.

In reference to the statement you make regarding the death of your foragers, I have only to say that I know nothing of it; that no orders given by me authorize the killing of prisoners after capture, and that I do not believe that my men killed any of yours except under circumstances in which it was perfectly legitimate and proper they should kill them.

It is a part of the system of the thieves whom you designate as your foragers, to fire the dwellings of those citizens whom they have robbed.

To check this inhuman system, which is justly execrated by every civilized nation, I have directed my men to shoot down all of your men who are caught burning houses. This order shall remain in force, as long as you disgrace the profession of arms by allowing your men to destroy private dwellings.

You say that I cannot, of course, question your right to forage on the country. "It is a right as old as history." I do not, sir, question this right. But there is a right older even than this, and one more inalienable—the right that every man has to defend his home, and protect those who are dependent upon him. And from my heart I wish that every old man and boy in my country, who can fire a gun, would shoot down, as he would a wild beast, the men who are desolating their land, burning their houses, and insulting their women.

You are particular in defining and claiming "war rights." May I ask if you enumerate among them the right to fire upon a defenceless city without notice; to burn that city to the ground after it had been surrendered by the authorities, who claimed, though in vain, that protection which is always accorded in civilized warfare to non-combatants; to fire the dwelling houses of citizens, after robbing them, and perpetrate even darker crimes than these—crimes too black to be mentioned?

You have permitted, if you have not ordered, the commission of these offences against humanity and the rules of war. You fired into the city of Columbia without a word of warning. After its surrender by the Mayor, who demanded protection to private property you laid the whole city in ashes, leaving amid its ruins thousands of old men and helpless women and children, who are likely to perish of starvation and exposure. Your line of march can be traced by the lurid light of burning houses, and in more than one household there is an agony far more bitter than that of death.

The Indian scalped his victim regardless of sex or age, but with all his barbarity, he always respected the persons of his female captives. Your soldiers, more savage than the Indian, insult those whose natural protectors are absent.

In conclusion, I have only to request that whenever you have any of my men "disposed of," or "murdered," for the terms appear to be synonymous with you, you will let me hear of it, in order that I may know what action to take in the matter. In the meantime I shall hold fifty-six of your men as hostages for those whom you have ordered to be executed. I am yours, &c.,

[Signed] WADE HAMPTON,
Lieut. Gen'l.

ROBBERY.—A gang of soldiers, who got off a passing train on the Central Railroad, before day, on yesterday morning, broke open and robbed the liquor establishment of J. J. Overby, on Wilmington street, of a large quanitity of liquor, decanters, tumblers, &c. This robbery was perpetrated within a few steps of the City Guard House. Where were our night watch?

The Daily *South Carolinian*, formerly of Columbia, S. C., is now published in Charlotte. The first number, since its removal from Columbia, was issued on Sunday last. It is printed at the Bulletin office.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, March 6.—In the Senate the House bill to amend the act regulating the assessment and collection of Tax-in-Kind was considered.

The House resolution fixing the day of adjournment was laid on the table.

The bill to muster negroes in the army was called up, whereupon, the Senate resolved into secret session. It is understood that final action on this subject will be taken to-morrow.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the tax bill of the Committee of Conference, tendered to the Senate. Nothing else of importance was done.

Exchange of Prisoners.

RICHMOND, March 6.—Official notice is given that all Confederate officers and men who were delivered at Savannah or Charleston during November and December last, and all delivered on James River, prior to the 1st inst., are declared to be exchanged.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, March 6.—The Baltimore American of Friday afternoon has been received. It contains no additional news of interest.

Frazier Smith has been appointed British Consul at Savannah.

The destruction of Columbia, by order of Slocum, is re-asserted without particulars.

An emmissary from Maximilian reported at City Point, and is endeavoring to get through the Yankee lines for the purpose of visiting the Confederate Capital.

Gold 199.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, March 7.—In the Senate the report from the commitee of conference on the tax bill was concurred in: yeas 12, nays 3.

The House bill for the employment of negroes as troops was taken up. Mr. Hunter addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the bill, but said that he should vote for it, in obedience to instructions from the Legislature of Virginia. Mr. Graham also spoke in opposition to the bill. Mr. Semmes steraly advocated the measure. Mr. Orr opposed the bill. After a speech by Mr. Barnet in favor of the bill the Senate took a recess until 7½ o'clock.

In the House, Gen. Hood's report of operations in Tennessee was presented.

Report of the Committee of conference on the tax bill was agreed to. It imposes a tax of 8 per cent, on all property not exempted, and an additional tax of one per cent to raise the pay for the soldiers, current expenses, the government to be paid, one half in Treasury notes, and half in certificates of indebtedness. The report of the Conference Committee on the exemption bill, agreed to. The bill substantially the same as the House bill. After other business, not important House adjourned.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Feb. 24. VIA CHARLOTTE, March 7.—Twenty-two steamers, six Mississippi river transports are in the lower bay. A large number of troops are reported on Dauphin Island, and Pensacola, indecating an early attack on Mobile.

War Meeting.

TALADEGA, Feb. 27, VIA CHARLOTTE, March 7.—A great war meeting was held here to day. The masses are rising this morning. Hon. A. W. Hill, addressed an immense audience in the Church for three and a half hours, which called forth the wildest enthusiasm on the part of the people. The audience was dismissed until 3½ p. m. when they were addressed in a speech of two and a half hours, by Capt. Beard, with great effect.

The result of this effort is, that the people here are now a unit, and will prosecute the war vigorously. The whole matter concluded with a grand national air by the ladies.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, March 7.—Northern papers of the 4th, including the evening edition of the Baltimore American, received.

The latter contains a telegraphic report, descriptive of the procession in Washington and Lincoln's inaugural address; the latter occupying about the third of a column. Lincoln says, there is no occasion for an extended address. He will not venture any predictions in regard to the future. Four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to the impending war; all dreaded it; all sought to avoid it. Both parties deprecated war, but one would make war, rather than let the nation survive; the other would accept war rather than let the nation perish, and war came; the slave interest was somehow the cause of the war; to strengthen and perpetuate this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than restrict the territorial emigrants of it. Neither party expected a war of such magnitude or duration which it has attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with, or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each were for an easier triumph and results less fundamental and astounding.

Fondly do we pray that this mighty scourge of of war may speedily pass away; yet, if God wills that it continues until a retribution has been visited upon slave holders. It must be said that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous. Let us strive on to finish the work we have in hand.

The papers contain nothing else of interest.

PATRIOTIC ACTION AT STAUNTON.—The Richmond *Whig* is informed that in Staunton on Monday last there was an enthusiastic meeting held to give expression to the sentiments of the people of Augusta county in the present crisis.

Patriotic resolutions were passed. A very able and eloquent address was delivered by the Attorney General of Virginia, J. R. Tucker, Esq. The meeting was also addressed by Hugh W. Sheffey and Alexander H. H. Stuart, Esq., and the crowning act of the occasion was the taken down, at the meeting, after many had necessarily left, the names of sixty-five persons who pledged themselves to give, not to sell or lend, but to give to the army and the Government, supplies amounting to one hundred and thirty-four barrels of flour, 7,075 pounds of bacon, and $108,175 in money and Confederate bonds! And thereupon a working and energetic Central Committee was appointed, charged with the duty, which will be promptly performed, of canvassing the county for supplies for the army, money for the Treasury and Confederate bonds to be cancelled and surrendered to the Government.

Arming the Negroes.

The New York *Tribune*, judging from the following extract from an editorial in its issue of the 27th, is disposed to doubt the meaning of the clamor in and out of Congress on the question of arming our slaves.—That journal, says the Richmond *Whig*, has had a wary eye fixed upon the debates on this subject for a long time, and its editorial scrutiny has been rewarded by the following opinion, as a result, which appears in the editorial in question:

It is idle to suppose the majority of one in the Rebel Senate will hold out against the almost unanimous opinion of the Rebel leaders, and Rebel journals, and Rebel people—a few Hunkerish planters excepted, who, like our Conservatives at the North, never learn anything and never forget anything. The only doubt in the case is now whether the Rebels mean to raise a negro force, but whether they have not already raised that force. It is shrewdly suggested that this appearance of debate and delay has no other purpose than to cover the proceeds of organization now actually going on. The appointment of Lee as General-in-Chief when he was known as an advocate of arming the negroes, showed that he was to have his own way, and we have a report from a source that ought to be well informed, that the Rebels have been for weeks if not months busily engaged in drilling an army of negroes, and that at this moment they are about ready to enter the field. It is asserted that they are to bear the brunt of Sherman's advance and that without evacuating Richmond or even Petersburg, the Confederacy, by the help of this new negro army, will prove itself able to risk a battle for the possession of North Carolina. We do not vouch for the report. There are many probabilities against it. The Richmond papers are too much in earnest to be counterfeiting. The reluctance to overturn the "corner stone" of the Confederacy has been too real. It is but lately that the opposition seemed in the way of being silenced. But the report itself is another evidence that the fact is about to be accomplished.

RAID ON LIGHT BOATS.—The New York *Herald* has the following dispatch from Washington:

On Saturday night last, a party of rebels, numbering about one hundred and fifty, under command of Lieutenant Taylor Wood, of the rebel navy, and nephew of Jeff. Davis left Yeomico river in sloops and small boats, bound on a raid to Smith's island, with the design of destroying the light boats. The gunboat Yankee and several other of our boats were informed of their movements, and at once started in pursit of them. It may be, as our gunboats were last night shelling the woods in the vicinity of Smith's Point light, on the western shore, that the rebel gang had returned to that point and had escaped to the main land. Wood's is the same party who captured the Satellite and the Reliance.

NOTICE—RUNAWAY SLAVE.

Was taken up, and committed to the public jail of Nash county, N. C., on the 1st day of March, 1865, a negro man who says his name is MILLIKIN; that he was raised by B. W. Dunn, Esq., of this county, and was sold by Mr. Dunn, in 1862, to a Richmond trader; that he was purchased in Richmond by one Capt. Joseph Little, of the 18th Mississippi Regiment; and was carried as a servant in the army; that his master was killed in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., and that he soon afterwards left and came back to his old neighborhood, and has been remaining there ever since.

Said boy is 28 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high; weighs about 160 lbs., rather stout built, black color; had on, when committed, common light homespun clothes, and fur cap.

The owner of said boy will please come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away: otherwise, he will be dealt with as the law directs.

N. W. COOPER, Sheriff,
mar 7-w6t Nash county, N. C.

TAKEN UP,

A COW came to my house on the 28th of last March, and I suppose is the property of some refugee from the lower counties. I want the proper owner to come forward, prove property, pay damages, and take her away.

I live three miles from Boon Hill Depot.
march 7 w8t WILLIAM RAINES.

IMPORTANT SALE IN WARREN COUNTY N. C.

I shall sell at public auction, at the late residence of my deceased husband, William Wilson (3 miles south of Warrenton, on the Louisburg road) on Tuesday the 21st of March, the following property, viz: Two valuable horses, 8 or 10 head of very fine cattle, a number of hogs household and kitchen furniture, 1 one-horse wagon, a lot of brandy, and a portion of merchandise, consisting of cotton yarns, cotton cloth, shoes and other article, too tedious to mention.

Terms made known on day of sale
A. N. WILSON,
mar 4-2taw wtds Administrator.

SCOTCH AND HIGH-TOAST SNUFF.

The "DIXIE LADY" Scotch Snuff, is manufactured by CLARK & MILLER, Graham, N. C.

This finely levigated Snuff is manufactured of the best materials, with a determination to make it the best dentrifice now offered to the public, great care being taken to have all the ingredients free from dirt or other impurities.

It is prepared under the immediate management and supervision of a careful person who has had much experience in the employ of the LOVILLARDS, in their Snuff Factory, in New York City.

The HIGH-TOAST is a Salt Snuff. Also, put up in packages of half-pound each, in boxes of fifty pounds, the justly celebrated old "STONE-WALL" Smoking Tobacco, and CIGARS of the finest quality that is put up in the Confederate States, by H. J. B. CLARK.
jan 18-d2taw6w

D. C. MURRAY. J. A. MOORE. W. J. HARRISON
D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

Having regularly commenced business, solicit consignments. They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of all Goods, Stocks, &c., &c.

REFERENCES.

C. Dewey, Cash., W. H. Jones, Cash., Raleigh.
Messrs. Harris & Howell, Wilmington.
J. H. Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
D. A. Davis, Cashier, Salisbury.
T. W. Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte.
A. McLean, Cashier, Fayetteville.
James E. Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Branch, Morton & Co., Richmond, Va.
feb 8-w6t

RUNAWAY.

Taken up and committed to jail, in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C., a negro boy who says his name is JOHN SMITH, and says he belongs to Eliza Ellison and William Canada, of Wake county, and that he was purchased of Thos. Smith, of Hyde county, about 5 years ago. Said boy is about 20 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, slow of speech, yellow complexion, had on white cotton pants, dove colored cassmere coat; and says he was hired last year to the High Sheals Iron Manufacturing Company.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away.

N. SLOUGH, Sheriff
feb 1-w6m of Cabarrus county, N. C.